No 61,504

THE TIMES

TUESDAY APRIL 12 1983

20p



THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Next week will see the start of the first-ever public inquiry in this country into the merits and possible dangers of a drug. The product is Depo-Provera, an injectable contraceptive which is said to be as effective as the pill but which some authorities claim can be misused and might have unacceptable side-effects in certain cases. Tomorrow, the Wednesday Page examines the facts behind the debate over Depo-Provera and reports on the evidence gathered by those who support the drug and those who say it should not be widely used.

On the Spectrum page, Christopher Thomas reports on the British invasion of New York that begins tomorrow – an operation which will present America with the best of British culture.

Large army bases tighten Israeli grip on Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Khirbet Rouha, central Lebanon

Despite the protracted negotiations for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, the Israeli Army has built, and is still building, a series of large and sophisticated military bases across southern and central Lebanon.

They include hardened helicopter pads, elaborate radar systems, newly tarmacadamed tank parks and concrete and brick buildings, all constructed as if the Israelis were planning to stay in Lebanon for years, rather than withdrae from the country in accordance with President Reagan's wishes.

A number of Western diplomats in Beirut, including Americans, now fear that, after pulling its troops back fron the international highway outside Beirut to a line running from Damour, south of the capital to the village of Khrbet Rouha in the Bekaa valley, Israel intends to maintain its hold over the rest of the territory it is occupying unless Lebanon signs a peace treaty.

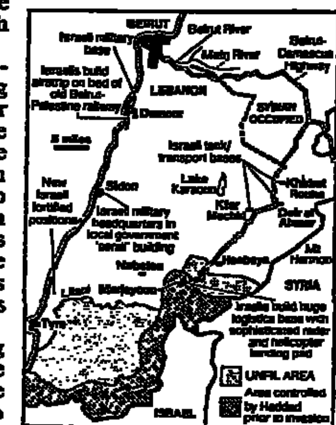
There is also a growing suspicion in Beirut that both the Lebanese Government and the United States have put too much trust in Syria's professed determination to withdraw from Lebanon.

In recent official statements, Syrian Goverment spokesman have talked about "a complete understanding" with Lebanon, rather than an agreement to withdraw. The Syrians have several times insisted that they will not initiate a pull-back of forces "until the last Israeli soldier leaves Lebanon".

On the Evidence of the Israeli military structure in Israeli-occupied areas, this could be a long time in coming.

Noone talks about partition, which has been Lebanon's greatest fear for years, but a semi-permanent occupation by two great armies will bring it that much nearer to reality.

At Damour Israeli construction gangs have torn up the track of the old, disused Beirut-Palestine railway, and laid down on the track-bed a half-mile-long runway for a military airstrip. Two aircraft parking bays have already been completed beside the runway.



South of Sidon, next to the oil terminal at Zahrani, a complex military encampment is growing larger each week with barracks, armoured vehicle parking lots and transport sections.

On the other side of the central mountain chain that divides Lebanon, along the floor of the Arcoub and lower Bekaa valleys, the Israelis have constructed a whole series of fortified military bases, many of them protected by 20ft high earth ramparts.

Just outside the town of Marjayoum, which is Major Saad Haddad's "capital", there now stands a sprawling logistics base bristling with radar and transmission equipment and with a helicopter landing pad just to the south.

Most of the bases further up the valley,outside the villages of Kfar Mechki, Deir el Ahmar and Khirbet Rouha, are clearly visible from Syrian forward positions on the mountains along the Syrian frontier, and Soviet satellites will have had no difficulty in photographing them.

Ironically, some havve been constructed on the wreckage of old Syrian Army depots, which were captured in the Bekaa fighting last June.

The main road up to the Syrian lines just north of Khirbet Rouha has been widened by the Israelis to take armoured vehicles. Along the entire highway, which is still fringed by the ruins of Syrian tanks and trucks, all but four of the road signs are in Hebrew.

By foar the greater part of Israel's occupation Army is now positioned along this road.

Both inside Lebanon and along its frontier, Syria has more than 40,000 troops – a third of its entire Army – and could probably roll back the Israeli lines in a surprise attack, though only at enormous cost.

What troubles diplomats in Beirut, and especially the Lebanese Government, is that Israeli positions in the Chouf mountains and along the international highway outside Beirut are of a far more makeshift nature than the bases in the south; they could be abandoned in a matter of days



Caught on the hop: The Princess of Wales catches a shy young admirer off balance during her walkabout in Brisbane yesterday. Report page 6

Sergeant killed burnt Argentine

By Philip Webster Political Reporter

An Argentine prisoner of war on the Falklands Islands who was burning to death after an explosion while he was moving ammumition was shot by a British soldier to put him out of his agony.

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Defence Secretary, disclosed details of the incident last night in a Commons reply about inquiries into the death and injury of Argentine PowS while in British custody and made clear that no disciplinary action would be taken against the sergeant involved. The Ministry of Defence last night declined to name him or his regiment.

Four PoWs died as a result of the explosion on June 1 last year at Goose Green and a further eight were injured. The inquiry has found that there was no breach of the Geneva convention which prevents PoWs from being forced to do dangerous work.

Mr Heseltine, stating it had been concluded that the work could be classed as dangerous, said that the prisoners had undertaken their task without coercion.

Mr Heseltine gave a graphic account in his reply of the dilemma facing the sergeant. After the action at Darwin and Goose Green large quantities of arms and ammunition were found, posing a threat to the civilian population which coud not return home until the houses had been checked and cleared.

British forces had to give high priority to making the ammunition safe and clearing it to a central collection point at the airfield, while guarding mnay Argentine PoWs accommodated in a large sheep-shearing shed.

Mr Heseltine went on: "On the afternoon of June 1, 1982 a prisoner of war work detail under the supervision of an Argentine officer and guarded by three British soldiers was engaged on the task of moving ammunition from near the sheep-shearing shed when there was a loud explosion.

A very fierce fire began and although rescuers managed to pull the injured clear, one prisoner of war was seen to stagger back into the flames.

"Attempts to reach him failed and a sergeant of the British forces who had over a period of some minutes been repeatedly driven back by the heat and flames and who thought the prisoner was beyond assistance but still alive and in agony obtained a rifle and fired three or four shots at the man."

Mr Heseltine said that shortly after the incident an Argentine officer had compained that a British soldier had shot a prisoner of war. Eye-witnesses, including the sergeant, were interviewed and the facts explained to Argentine officers who accepted them and did not pursue the matter further.

14 'loyalist' terrorists are jailed

Fourteen men, including leading members of the outlawed "loyalist" Ulster Volunteer Force, received two life sentences and a total of 200 years in jail after being convicted at Belfast Crown Court of terrorist offences on evidence supplied by a "supergrass" Page 2

Record £573m bid for Tilling

BTR, the industrial conglomerate, made a record British industrial bid when it offered £573m for Thomas Tilling, whose businesses include Heinemann publishing, Cornhill Insurance and Pretty Polly tights Page 17

Livingstone curb

The action of left-wing groups in nominating Mr Kenneth Livingstone as prospective parliamentary candidate for Brent, East, was outside the Labour Party's constitution, a report states.

Shares boom

The FT index rose to a record 683.9, up 8.9, and the pound moved smartly ahead, closing up 2.20 cents at $1.5270, on hopes of an early cut in base rates Page 17

Queen for India

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend the opening of the Commonwealth Heads of Government conference in New Delhi in November, when the Queen will also visit Kenya and Bangladesh.



Thames bomb

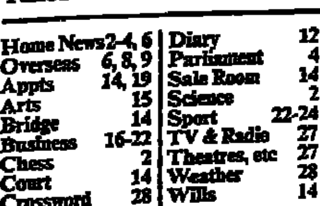
A German bomb from the Second World War, found by a Thames dredger, brought central London's rush hour to a standstill Back page

Czechs can stay

A Czechoslovak family of four who faced religious persecution at home are to be allowed to remain in Britain on compassionate grounds Page 3

Willis plea

England's cricket captain, Bob Willis, will today put the case to the Cricketers' Association for changing the county championship from three-day play to four days Page 23



Reagan tries to put the pieces together

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan kept in contact yesterday with moderate Arab leaders in an attempt to salvage his Middle East peace plan after the refusal of King Husain of Jordan to take part in Palestinian autonomy negotiations.

Despite the President's publicly expressed optimism that his September 1 initiative was still alive, United States officials were much less sanguine in private. Some admitted that the plan had received a body blow but could still be revived, others conceded that the King's action may prove to be fatal.

Senior officials said the President was determined to press ahead despite the setback. Mr Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, said: "The job is too important for him to be deterred by events of the weekend. He will persevere... he is in for a long haul."

From the outset American officials had made it clear that the key to the initiative lay with King Husain. If he agreed to join talks on the plan, they believed Israel would take part as well – despite its initial rejection.

Last week it looked as though the efforts would be successful. To give King Husain a final nudge, the United States announced it would try to get Israel to freeze Jewish settlements on the West Bank

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, said on television yesterday that King Husain and Mr Yassir Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, had been on the verge of of endorsing the President's initiative.

However it has become clear that the PLO radicals had a greater impact on King Husain's decision than all of the exhortations made by President Reagan. The murder in Portugal of Mr Issam Sartawi, a Palestinian moderate, was also clearly intended to be a warning to the King not to go along with the Reagan plan.

Mr Reagan described King Husain's decision as an impediment and blamed the failure on "radical elements in the PLO".

He refused to accept King Husain's decision as anything but a temporary setback, declaring that he was still "very hopeful" King Husain would eventually agree to take part in the talks.

● ABU DHABI: Mr Francis Pym, the British Foreign Secretary, who visits Jordan today for talks on the developments, said in Abu Dhabi yesterday: "I regard the development as a setback to peace moves... but it is too early to judge whether it will be a lasting or temporary attitude."

Arab held after PLO man's death

From Susan MacDonald, Lisbon

Portuguese police are holding a man in connexion with the assassination of Issam Sartawi, the leading Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) moderate, at the Montechoro Hotel at Albufeira in the Algarve on Sunday morning. His name has been given as Yussef al-Awad, aged 26, an Arab holding a Moroccan passport issued in Casablanca.

He was detained in a Lisbon hotel on Sunday afternoon having apparently taken a taxi from an hotel in the Algarve near the Montechoro Hotel. He is due to appear in court this afternoon although it is still unclear as to what the charge will be.

Police sources say that they have not yet verified the validity of his passport, nor of the dollars he was carrying. However, the Moroccan Embassy in Lisbon has stated that he is not a Moroccan citizen. It has been stated that he was not carrying a gun when arrested and that he was injured in one foot.

Portuguese newspaper reports state that he spent Saturday night in the hotel and handed in his key at 9 am on Sunday and left the hotel, returning about 40 minutes later to pay his bill and order a taxi to take him to Lisbon. Mr Sartawi was killed at 9.07 am.

It is still unclear as to how many gunmen were involved in the attack. The police chased one attacker across the Hotel Montechoro courtyard, but lost him, while Mr Sartawi's assistant, Mr Anwar Abu Eishen, aged 31, who was also slightly injured, says he saw two men

There has been considerable criticism of the security in the hotel in view of the many world figures attending the Socialist International conference to which Mr Sartawi was the PLO delegate. As well as Herr Willy Brandt, the Socialist International President, Senõr Felipe Gonzales, the Spanish Prime Minister and Mr Michael Foot were among those present

Falkland pilgrims remember their dead beneath the sea

From Alan Hamilton, Port Stanley

The Falklands bereaved continued their pilgrimage yesterday with a simple, dignified and moving act of remembrance for those 174 members of the task force who have no grave but the sea.

Several hundred relatives crowded the aft helicopter deck of their liner Cunard Countess as she steamed up Falkland Sound in diamond bright sun, the low-roied hills to port wreathed in haze of heat.

Astern in escort trailed HMS Active and HMS Cardiff, sisters to the Antelope and the Ardent, the Coventry and the Sheffield, and the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Fort Grange, their ensigns dipped to half mast as the strains of "O God our Help in Ages Past" drifted across the bright glassy water.

As at the previous day's dedication of the San Carlos war memorial. Father John Ryan RN summoned the words of St Paul to the Romans: "For I am sure that neither death nor life nor angels nor principalities nor powers nor things present nor things to come nor height nor depth nor anything in all creation will be able to separate us from the love of God in Jesus Christ our Lord".

As the congregation broke into "Eternal Father Strong to Save" several of the relatives were overcome by the moment and the music and wept openly.

Representatives of all the task force services and Sir Rex Hunt, the Civil Commissioner, lined the stern rail to cast five wreaths on the water and to watch them drift away in the Countess's wake.

As the Royal Marines Band played Elgar's Nimrod the relatives gathered by the rail to shower the placid sea with a cascade of flowers. In a moment they were left behind, lost to the sight of all but the inquisitive petrels swooping in hope of food.

Then the Cardiff followed by the Active formed up to sail past in line to starboard, their crews lining the rails with caps off in silent tribute to their dead comrades.

Watching with the Countess's pilgrims were 46 survivors of the peril on the sea, 14 from the Coventry, 12 from the Sheffield, 14 from the Ardent and six from the Antelope. All had come aboard for the day from the various ships in which they now serve to participate in the acts of remembrance.

Throughout the day as the Countess steamed through the Grantham and Falkland sounds she passed over the war graves of the Ardent and the Sheffield and at each place those relatives most closely involved held small private services and cast their own wreaths on the water.

There were acts of remembrance during the day for other ill-starred vessels: the Sheffield and the Sir Galahad, the Glamorgan and the Sir Tristam.

But for all the formal acts of worship, one of the most touching and poignant moments of the entire pilgrimage was the passengers first sight, at midday on Saturday, of the islands themselves, their rounded rocky skylines unbroken by any tree.

Their stark beauty is widely agreed by the pilgrims as they bask under a burst of glorious

Continued on page 2, col 3

£224,000 payout by company in red

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

A golden handshake of £224,000 was paid last year by the Government to an American executive, one of the co-founders of the state-owned microchip manufacturing company Inmos, which yesterday declared a loss of £20.4m.

The "compensation paid to a director for loss of Office", disclosed in the company's annual report and accounts was made to Dr Paul Schroder, who still retains an equity stake in the group. The company has received £115m in loans and grants since it was created more than four years.

The handshake appears generous since the company was funded largely through taxpayers' money and is not yet in profit. According to the company's accounts, Dr Schroeder could not have been earning more than £60,000 a year, which is a quarter of the £224,000 he was paid in compensation.

The company hopes to be in profit next year, provided the world begins to pull out of recession and the sales of the Inmos microchips are in line with forecasts. The manufacturing plant is at Newport in Gwent, which will house the bulk of the more than 600 people

Over 75 per cent of the company is owned by the British Technology Group (BTG) which has invested nearly £65m in the venture to date. The Prime Minister has never hidden her dislike of the financial arrangements for funding the company and has insisted that any backing of similar enterprises be done with a large stake being raised from the private sector.

Most of Inmos' costs last year resulted from funding the company's research and development programme (£4.5m) and setting up the Newport manufacturing plant (£3.6m) which has the promise of creating 1,000 jobs in depressed Wales.

Growing belief in a June election

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Conservative MPs returned to Westminster yesterday after their 10-day Easter recess with an enhanced belief that the Prime Minister may be willing to hold a general election in June, a course which a clear majority of them now favour.

Many were encouraged yesterday by the evidence that talk of an early election had contributed to a strengthening of the pound, based on expectations that the Conservatives would be returned.

Members of the Government, who sound less confident in private than in public of an election victory, had feared that uncertainty about the outcome might damage sterling.

Yesterday the "June lobby" among ministers and backbenchers suggested that the sentiment in the City and overseas might not only have removed Mrs Margaret Thatcher's inhibitions about going to the country early, but also enabled her to claim, if she wished, that it was he duty to seek a new mandate while confidence prevailed.

For those seeking signs, one was given with the announcement that the by-election at Cardiff, North-west, will not be held on May 5, the date which Conservative Central Office in London would have preferred.

The reason for the postponement appeared to be not the likelihood of a June election but strong objections from Cardiff Conservatives.

The Conservative candidate, Mr Gwilym Jones, who is deputy leader of the Conservative group on Cardiff City Council, will be fully engaged in the district elections on that day.

Last night Sir Geoffrey Howe, in a speech with a campaigning flavour, argued that voters' real take-home pay, after allowance for inflation and tax, had fallen under Labour for households with average earnings, but was expected to rise under the present Government by between 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

That was the measure of how much better off people were under the Conservatives, he said.

Wholly unwelcome, say staff and company

Americans bid £60m for Sotheby's

By Jeremy Warner

Sotheby Parke Bernet finally came under the hammer yesterday. After months of speculation, the world's leading – but loss making – fine art auctioneering group has received a takeover bid from its main American shareholder.

A £60.6m offer, worth 520p in cash per Sotheby's share, was launched by GFI/Knoll, an American manufacturer of furniture and felt under-carpeting owned by Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid, two New York financiers and art collectors. Their interests snapped up nearly 14 per cent of Sotheby's shares in the stock market shortly before Christmas.

But since then, all their efforts to establish a dialogue with the Sotheby's directors and management have met with a sharp rebuff. This hostility was underlined yesterday in a statement which said the Americans were "well aware that this bid is wholly unwelcome to the board of Sotheby's and to the great majority of its professional experts".

It was believed in the stock market that there could be a counter-bid by a company the Sotheby's board thought a more appropriate suitor. The price of the company's shares jumped 35p to 525p – above the value of the American bid – partly to a reflection of these hopes and partly as a result of defensive buying

Although Mr Graham Llewelyn Sotheby's chief executive categorically denied that the group which lost £2.6m in its last financial year, had lined up a rival bidder, he did say that Sotheby was not "not opposed in principle to a constructive association with an appropriate company."

Staff to fight, Page 2

Fourteen 'loyalists' jailed for terror offences on 'supergrass' evidence

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Fourteen men, including leading members of the outlawed "loyalist" Ulster Volunteer Force, received two life sentences and a total of 200 years in jail in Belfast yesterday after being found guilty of 66 terrorist offences at the end of the first big "supergrass" trial in Northern Ireland. Two men were acquitted.

The heavy sentences imposed by Mr Justice Murray, after a 21-day trial, were greeted by gasps and tears from the public gallery and abuse from several of the men handcuffed in the dock at Belfast Crown Court. All the charges had been denied.

The judge was accused of bein "a coward" and from the public gallery there were cries of "no surrender" and "there are plenty more to take your place".

The Royal Ulster Constabulary and the Director of Public Prosecutions in the province will be delighted that their policy of using "supergrasses" has been vindicated at the end of the first big trial involving what they describe as "converted terrorists" as the main prosecution witnesses.

A number of similar cases are pending, involving both loyalist and republican paramilitary groups, including one involving Provisional IRA "supergrass". There had been doubt about whether courts would convict solely or mainly on the evidence of a terrorist accomplice.

Almost all the evidence in the trial came from Joseph Bennett, aged 36, a self-confessed UVR commander in Sandy Row, Belfast, who had been granted immunity from prosecution for his involvement in a series of crimes, including the killing of a postmistress last year.

It was when Mr Bennett, a widower with two children, was detained after that incident that he decided to turn Queen's evidence.

After his arrest Mr Bennett, who flew from Ulster to begin a new life after giving his evidence, made lengthy statements to police which gave details of a series of crimes in which he was involved. For the first time a court heard details of the UVF's organization and its arms-buying operation.

The court was told of the bombing of a hotel in Roman Catholic west Belfast and other bomb attacks in the Ardoyne and Short Strand, as well as the death, described by the judge as a "particularly cold-blooded murder", of a man killed because he was believed to be No 2 to Mr Gerry Adams in the republican movement.

Mr Adams, a vice-president of Provisional Sinn Fein and now Ulster Assembly member of West Belfast, was another target for the gang.

The UVF had tried to rearm itself with "sophisticated weapons" and trips to buy arms were made to Belgium, The Netherlands and the United States. Seventy-three weapons, including Armalite rifles and an M60 machine-gun, had come from the United States.

UVF links with a neo-Nazi group in Belgium were disclosed during the trial. At one meeting, in 1980 in Antwerp, the UVF was asked to carry out murders of Jewish people on the British mainland.

Mr Justice Murray, criticized the Crown's refusal to give evidence about the terms of Mr Bennett's immunity as "most undesirable".

In a judgment lasting three and a quarter hours, made to a court crowded with 86 policemen and prison officers, the judge described Mr Bennett as a "ruthless, resourceful and experienced criminal" who even used his dead father's police uniform to carry out robberies.

Described by defence by defence counsel as a downright liar without scruple who was attempting to save his own skin, Mr Bennett the judge said, had nevertheless not flinched from identifying the accused. He had not been shaken in any of the essential matters dealing with the various crimes.

Tribunal to investigate dismissal of Ford man

By Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

A three-man independent tribunal of inquiry is to investigate the dismissal of Mr Paul Kelly, the assembly worker dismissed from Ford's Halewood plant in Merseyside, for alleged vandalism of a car part worth 86p. A strike over the management's action cost an estimated £90m in lost production.

Sir John Wood, professor of Law at Sheffield University and chairman of the Central Arbitration Committee, will head the arbitration panel, set up under the auspices of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

He will be assisted by Mr L D Cowan, the secretary and director of the London Clearing Bank Employers Association, and Mr Laurie Sapper, who recently retired as general secretary of the Association of University Teachers.

Their terms of reference are: "To consider background events and evidence leading to the dismissal of Mr Paul Kelly and to determine whether the company acted reasonably in dismissing him in those circumstances."

About 5,000 Ford employees at the plan returned to work last Friday after a four-week strike over the dismissal of Mr Kelly.

However, more than 4,000 body plant workers at Halewood have voted to stop work if the company goes ahead with what the Transport and General Workers' Union calls a "Japanese style" programme of work restructuring aimed at making the plant more efficient.

The inquiry into the Kelly case will be conducted in Manchester. Both sides have agreed to accept the its findings, "without further dispute".

Negotiations were going on late last night in the dispute at BL's Cowley plant, where a two-week stoppage by assembly workers has cost procution of Maestro, Ambassador, Acclaim and Rover models worth more than £30m at showroom prices.

BL management were said to be taking a tough line in the "washing-up" time dispute over the company's phasing out of a three-minute early finishing allowance.



The master of the Schutting, Captain Nikolas Georgion, being helped from an ambulance at Culdrose yesterday.

Fifty rescued from sea in hurricane force winds

By Michael Horsnell

The captain of a stricken Panamanian vessel was yesterday persuaded to abandon a 20-hour lone vigil on the bridge of his burning ship 1,000 miles off Land's End after the arrival of a helicopter rescue crew from the Falklands campaign flagship HMS Hermes.

Capt Yu Zong Su, aged 38, a Korean, had refused to leave the 40,070-ton bulk carrier Bay Club after first leaping from the ship when fire broke out and then braving the flames to return and search for a missing crewman.

He was one of more than fifty seamen rescued from stricken ships as hurricane force winds wrought havoc in the English Channel and the south-west approaches during the worst 24 hours' weather of the year.

As conditions moderated yesterday to force seven, with winds down to 38 mph, another Panamanian ship, Schutting 1, a 984-ton vessel which developed a 15-degree list 75 miles south-west of Land's End, finally sank.

The Bay Club caught fire in the engine room at the height of the storm on Sunday night as winds reached 73 mph and waves more than 20ft. Second oiler Choi Yong Mog, aged 32, a Korean is believed dead but 26 other crewmen took to lifeboats and were picked up by the British cargo ship Dart Atlantic.

Two tugs were last night on their way to secure the Bay Club, which was still burning but not expected to sink. She was carrying soya beans from the Mississippi to Antwerp.

A Sea King helicopter from RAF Brawdy winched nine of the crew off Schutting 1 and lifted them to the Royal Naval air station at Culdrose. The remaining six, who earlier elected to stay on board to try to save her, later took to a liferaft. They were picked up by the US ship Axel Johnson and transferred to a rescue helicopter and flown to Culdrose.

A French military aircraft joined the renewed search yesterday for two missing French yachtsmen near Guernsey.

The two men, Mr Guy Sevenous, aged 45, a chemist, and Professor Jean le Flem, aged 47, were not thought to have survived.

Other incidents at the height of the storm stretched rescue services, which at one time were dealing with seven simultaneous Mayday calls.

● Three teenage boys were airlifted to safety yesterday by an RAF rescue helicopter from the tug Dockman, which lost its bearings in gales 15 miles off the Norfolk coast.

The boys, aged between 14 and 17, were winched off the 70-foot river tug as waves broke over the vessel. The tug, with two men left on board, was escorted into Wells harbour, on the north Norfolk coast, by a local fishing vessel and a lifeboat.

Science report

Turkeys added to list of flu carriers

By the Staff of *Nature*

The range of domesticated animals from which people can be infected with influenza has now been extended from pigs to turkeys. A report just published in *Science*, the American journal, describes the isolation, during an investigation of the causes of a sudden drop in egg production among female farmed turkeys, of viruses which are apparently similar to those responsible for influenza in people and pigs.

The relationship between human influenza and that in pigs is well documented by cases, principally in the Middle West of the United States, in which people suffering from influenza harbour viruses indistinguishable from those responsible for the same disease in pigs. But there are also many records of human infection with pig virus which cannot be accounted for by direct transmission from pig to person. The most notorious of them was the outbreak in 1976 of pig influenza among soldiers serving with the United States Army at Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Over the course of several years the domesticated pig population has, however, been recognized as an important source of strains of influenza viruses that are well adapted to cause influenza in people. Strains of influenza virus are now distinguished from each other by the way in which the human immune system reacts to the two principal proteins in the outer coat of the virus, called haemagglutinin and neuraminidase, while the sporadic resurgence of epidemics among people is accounted for by the occasional emergence of aberrant forms of these proteins, most probably among the pig population.

Turkeys have been most dramatically implicated as reservoirs of influenza by the fact that a laboratory technician employed on the study of the fall-off in egg production among turkeys from Missouri, Colorado and Kansas went down with an infection clinically indistinguishable from influenza. Further study showed that his immune system had reacted specifically against the turkey virus and not against any known human strain.

One curious feature of the influenza virus infecting turkeys is that it appears to have multiplied primarily in the nasal tracts of the birds and not in their intestinal tracts, the most prolific site of virus production in other influenza-like infections. In this respect, the newly identified turkey virus resembles the strains which infect people and other mammals.

The authors of the research: V S Hinshaw, R G Webster and W J Bean from St Jude's Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, D A Senne from the United States National Veterinary Service Laboratories in Iowa and J Downie from Viral Products in Parkville (Victoria), Australia, are plainly at a loss to know what to make of their observations. Living turkeys are plainly a way in which pig influenza can be transferred to people. Whether turkey farms will become places in which viruses capable of causing human epidemics can be generated remains to be seen.

Source: *Science* (Vol 220, page 206, April 8, 1983)

Advice bureaux hit back at minister

By Rupert Morris

There was strong reaction yesterday from the National Association of Citizens' Advice Bureaux to criticisms made at the weekend by Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Consumer Affairs.

Officers of the association stated that they had never been made aware of Dr Vaughan's complaints about political partiality and financial mismanagement, and made plain that they were outraged by his public pronouncements.

Dr Vaughan had announced that he would advance NACAB only £3m, half its annual grant, with the other half withheld until the association "puts its house in order". Mr David Ennals, Labour MP for Norwich, North, called for an emergency debate in the House of Commons on Dr Vaughan's "disparaging remarks" but his request was rejected by Mr George Thomas, the Speaker.

Lord McGregor, president of NACAB, said: "It is a most serious and unusual situation when a minister makes public accusations against a grant-receiving body without attempting to get answers to his questions privately from the responsible officers in the first instance".

Mrs Elizabeth Filkin, recently appointed Director of NACAB, revealed that she had investigated complaints from Dr Vaughan about the activities of Mrs Joan Ruddock, chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, who is a part-time organizer for CAB in Reading, Berkshire.

She said that Mrs Ruddock had specifically asked to work shorter hours at her local CAB when she took on the CND chairmanship. She remained a highly regarded member of the staff, Mrs Filkin said.

But she was far more stung by Dr Vaughan's latest remarks, which she described as "a slur" on Mr Mark St Giles, NACAB's treasurer.

Mr St Giles said he had received no complaint or request for information from Dr Vaughan about the organization's finances. He would be "staggered", he said, if husbandry of money had been behind the minister's decision to withold grant. NACAB's accounts had been published and audited.

Mrs Fikin also pointed out that there were Department of Trade observers on both the NACAB council and its executive who could have raised the matter of financial mismanagement if they had wanted to. But the matter had not been raised until now.

Mrs Filkin said she had asked Dr Vaughan for evidence of untoward political activity in local bureaux, but he had insisted that his information was confidential.

In those circumstances, she said, it was difficult for NACAB to know what was required in order to satisfy Dr Vaughan.

Mr Alfred Dubs, Labour MP for Battersea, South, said Dr Vaughan's behaviour was "cack-handed" and his motives were political.

Distortion admitted in drug survey

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

Mr William Boyes, who was responsible for a report claiming that paramilitary groups were turning Northern Ireland into an important centre for drug trafficking, admitted yesterday that he had never spoken to the police on the matter and that "inexperience" had led him to make some of his allegations.

Mr Boyes, formerly a research assistant at Aberdeen University, confessed that much of his evidence came from secondary sources, including newspaper reports, and that the figures he used concerning drugs in the province were so small that they were of little use.

He had never approached either "loyalist" or republican paramilitary groups on the subject of drug trafficking and had been mistaken in using the term Ulster Defence Association when alleging that the organization derived considerable income from massage parlours and drinking clubs. He had meant to use the term "loyalist paramilitary groups".

In Northern Ireland, his report was greeted with incredulity because the province does not have a major drugs problem and, although police suspect that paramilitaries may be involved in drugs in a small way, they claim that most of their finances come from other forms of racketeering, particularly in the building industry.

Mr Andy Fyrre, leader of the Ulster Defence Association, an organization which is not illegal, denied that it was involved in drug-dealing.

MP's complaint is upheld

A complaint by Mr Andrew Faulds, the Labour MP for Warley East, that he was not given the right of reply to an offensive attack in a newspaper was upheld by the Press Council yesterday.

The council said MPs did not have an automatic right of reply to references to them in parliamentary sketches but a description of a Commons incident by The columnist, Edward Pierce in the *Daily Telegraph* was worded so strongly as to warrant a reply.

The bid for Sotheby's

Staff intend to fight takeover

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The shape of the international art market must be radically altered by the takeover bid for the Sotheby Parke Bernet group made yesterday by a subsidiary of General Felt Industries/Knoll International.

Sotheby's staff have decided to fight the bid. "I shall blow my brains out if we do not succeed", Mr Graham Llewellyn, chief executive, said yesterday. So those who consign goods to Sotheby's for sale can, for the present, have no knowledge of who will handle the business. Most of the London staff have indicated that they may leave if the bid goes through.

That may be an empty vaunt. Nevertheless, sellers in the short term are likely to turn to Christie's where a more or less indentical service is provided.

The switch of business has already started. Last autumn auction worldwide turnover at Christie's rose by £15m, while Sotheby's fell by £32m. The fall came after Sotheby's widely advertised financial difficulties and underlines the overriding importance of confidence in attracting consignors to an auction room.

The longer uncertainty lasts over whether the General Felt bid will succeed, the more business Sotheby's is likely to forfeit. If the bid succeeds it will take some time for the new shape and approach of the company to be established. The general feeling in the art market yesterday was that Sotheby's was in for a lean time and Christie's for a fat one.

Mr Graham Llewellyn: Determined to fight.

Speculation centred on two possibilities, that Sotheby's might resort to cutting its commission or premium rates to attract business back, and that Phillips might become the number two auction house in London if the character of Sotheby's is altered radically.

Mr Marshall Cogan and Mr Stephen Swid, the American bankers who run GFI/Knoll and have organized the bid, stressed their intention to build on the Sotheby tradition.

"Sotheby's history and tradition and professional staff provide a foundation upon which we can build great success in the years ahead", they said. Art market observers doubted yesterday whether rescuing Sotheby's would prove easy, hence the speculation.

The bid has come at a time when Sotheby's, a year after an important reshuffle of senior management, was climbing gradually back to health after the most disastrous financial year in its history since the Second World War.

One or two important collections had recently gone to them for sale; though they are said to have cut their rates dramatically to attract them. The bid is likely to prove a serious setback.

Sotheby's biggest problem has derived from the overconfidence bred by success. Founded in the eighteenth century, the firm concentrated on book auctions until early this century and emerged from the 1939-45 war as London's number two auction house.

It was the genius of Peter Wilson, chairman from 1958 to 1980, which created the firm that we know today and changed the art market in its image. Sotheby's first overtook Christie's, then began its rapid international expansion, taking over Parke Bernet in New York in 1964 and starting to hold sales around the world.

Christie's followed in its footsteps, also internationalizing its operations. Sotheby's made art auctions fashionable and encouraged art investment.

Then Peter Wilson resigned and its troubles started. There was no one of equal stature to take over. Sotheby's had some fat years in the late 1970s and the company had embarked on an ambitious expansion programme when the recession struck.

To restore the position it began a dramatic cost-cutting exercise last year, closing sale rooms and reducing staff by 500.

Harland and Wolff to dismiss 700

A long-awaited order for four refrigerated ships for the Blue Star line, which is still under negotiation, has not arrived in time to prevent further redundancies at the huge government owned shipyard of Harland and Wolff, the employment mainstay of east Belfast.

After the management met officials of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions yesterday it was announced that 700 production workers would be made redundant in July and that short-time working would be introduced after the July holidays.

The latest cutback comes after the paying off of 1,200 white collar workers over the past months as a result of studies by two teams of consultants on how the shipyard's overheads of about £40m a year could be sharply reduced.

After the latest redundancies the workforce will be reduced to 5,500.

Steel dispute

Leaders of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation meet today to decide whether to take industrial action against the British Steel Corporation's refusal to negotiate an across-the-board national wage increase (Our Labour Editor writes).

Disruptive sanctions against production will be one of three options being considered. The others are acceptance of the steel corporation's demand that wage negotiations are at plant level on a self-financing productivity basis, and a further attempt at a settlement.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 650 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon L1 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 120; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rs 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$6.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

Pilgrims remember the dead beneath the sea

Continued from page 1

autumn weather, the sun breaking life into the dull green moorlands and reminding many of north-west Scotland.

Into their minds has sunk the magnitude of distance: the 8,000 miles between here and home have become real. They realize now how far their men went to fight. But for most the fact that they have travelled half a world has not shaken their belief in the right of the cause for which their menfolk died.

Mrs Elaine Evans, whose Royal Marine husband Kenneth died at Ajax Bay on May 27 and is now buried in the San Carlos Cemetery, spoke her thoughts after yesterday's service.

"Right from the beginning I knew this was a trip I and the two children had to make. Coming here was tremendous: when you looked around it could have been a part of England. To me it was worth fighting for: it was like fighting for home. The people are so British too.

"But it is not so much the land: it is the principle that was worth fighting for".

Mrs Evans's conviction was not, however, universally shared by those few passengers who agreed to give their first impressions.

Miss Deborah Price, aged 23 from Portsmouth, regarded the cost of her brother Donald's life aboard the Atlantic Conveyor as too high.

Emotions and beliefs will be disturbed even more when the passengers land at Port Stanley to be received and entertained by families in their homes. Both on board and ashore there is uncertainty as to what feelings the encounter will provoke.

Children's lead levels high

Brent Borough Council, in north London said yesterday that a tenth of the children covered in the first stage of its survey of lead levels in blood had high amounts, which could have been caused by pollution, especially from vehicle exhausts.

The council, which covers the Wembley and Willesden districts, is surveying the lead levels in blood of all its 38,000 school children.

Charlton chess leaders to meet today

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

The two leaders in the Charlton Jubilee International chess tournament in London, the Dutchman, R Douven and the New Zealander, C Laird, who had 3½ points each at the end of round four on Saturday, are paired with each other in round five today. Sunday was a rest day.

Other interesting pairings among leading players are J. Richardson and R Hartoch, the Dutch international master, M. Condie, the Scottish junior, and the French international master R. Manouk; and the Hungarian grandmaster, J. Flesch and the Scottish player, R. McKay.

Unfortunately, two of the most promising younger players in the event, the Dutchman, J. van Mil and the Oxford University player, William Watson, have had to withdraw, because of illness.

More results round four: (Réti 46 opening moves): K. Wicker ½, Sheila Jackson ½; N Bradbury 1, P. Needham 0, (QP Benoni, 39); G. Trepner 1, S. Conquest 0, (Q G D, 41); C. Crouch ½, N. Oliver ½, (QP Old Indian defence, 48); K Ali 0, Teresa Needham 1, (Sicilian defence, 58); J. Wager ½, Susan Walker ½, (French defence, 34); Mlle Tagon 1, U. Bofgemann 0, (Caro Kann defence, 25); A. Fayard ½, L. Smart ½, (English opening, 46).

Korsa-Acquah faces new bank raid charges

A Londoner accused of the attempted murder of a community policeman yesterday faced new charges when he made a second appearance before magistrates at Bristol.

Stephen Korsa-Acquah, aged 20, unemployed and of no fixed address, was charged with three armed robberies in London totalling £24,631 and discharging a shotgun with intent to prevent his arrest.

After a hearing lasting about six minutes he was remanded in custody until April 18. Mr Brian Cox, his solicitor, made no application for bail.

Mr Korsa-Acquah appeared before the court last Friday, when he was accused of attempting to murder Community Constable Owen Leleu, aged 31, robbing Mr Gwyn Davies, a Bristol bank employee, of £35,108 and kidnapping Mr Tony Hatton, aged 35, a lorry driver, of Wellingborough, Northampton.

The new charges are: that Korsa-Acquah stole £1,750 from Mr Clement Vinnicombe, a Lloyds Bank employee, in a raid on a branch in Colindale, north London, on November 23 last; that he robbed Janice Smith, a Midland Bank employee, of £13,881 at its branch in Bethnal Green, east London, on December 3; that after a raid at Ezra Street, east London, he discharged a shortened shotgun with intent to prevent his arrest; and that on March 1 he robbed Mr Norman Abbott, a bank employee, of £9,000 at a Midland Bank in Cockfosters.

Peace women jailed

Hideko Sumpter, aged 42, and Amanda Pearce, aged 22, who gave their address as "Greenham Common peace camp", were found guilty at Newbury magistrates' court, in Berkshire, yesterday of behaving in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace.

They denied the charge and refused to be bound over in the sum of £100 for 12 months. Both women were sent to prison for seven days.

Sumpter, a Japanese, told the court: "I have no intention of breaching the peace because I am at Greenham to keep the peace." The women were said to have obstructed traffic trying to enter Greenham Common air base on March 8.

Theft from disc jockey of power boat cash denied by businessman

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Basil Wainwright, a businessman, yesterday denied charges of dishonestly obtining more than £40,000 from Mr Noel Edmunds, the disc jockey.

He pleaded not guilty at Worcester Crown Court to a total of 22 charges, including nine of theft. He denied two charges of obtaining £25,000 from Mr Edmunds by deception and others of obtaining £16,840 by theft.

Mr Wainwright, aged 48, of Greenaleigh Road, Yardley Wood, Birmingham, appeared before Judge John Lee with Sheryl Cuffe, aged 29, his former secretary, of Parkfield Drive, Castle Bromwich, West Midlands.

Mr Wainwright denies a total of nine charges of theft, five of forgery, five of false accounting, two of obtaining money by deception and one of obtaining money through a pecuniary advantage.

Miss Cuffe denies on charge of theft, four of forgery and five of false accounting. All the alleged offences took place between October, 1980, and last August.

The theft and deception charges against Mr Wainwright and his connexion with Mr Edmunds centred on a firm called Creaseglen Ltd, which is was based at Redditch, Hereford and Worcester, Mr Michael Pratt, QC, for the prosecution, told the court.

The firm was set up to develop a hydro-wing powerboat called Excalibur, with which Mr Edmunds hoped to beat the world water speed record.

Mr Edmunds first met Mr Wainwright when they filmed the motoring programme, *Top Gear*, at the BBC studios in Birmingham, Mr Pratt told the jury.

He said that Mr Wainwright was promoting a new system of ignition through his company, Wainwright International Incorporated which is based in America.

During the meeting at the television studios Mr Edmunds told Mr Wainwright and Mr Frederick Stidworty, an inventor, of Warwick, of his idea for a record-breaking speedboat.

Mr Stidworthy produce plans based on the idea and Mr Wainwright got in touch with Mr Edmonds in November, 1980. Mr Edmonds agreed, Mr Pratt said, on a pound-for-pound basis to invest £70,000 in the project. The first craft would belong to Mr Edmonds and would be called Excalibur.

The plans were finalized at a meeting in Stratford-on-Avon in January, 1981, Mr Pratt said. Later that month Mr Edmonds paid £10,000 to Creaseglen

Mr Edmonds was presented with a miniature model of Excalibur, and by May had paid in the Creaseglen his agreed £70,000.

Mr Pratt said that because of Mr Edmonds's involvement the BBC planned to make a film of the project, which was to be called "Birth of a Boat". He told the jury that a more apt title might have been "The Boat that never was".

He said that eventually Mr Edmonds became concerned because he could not see accounts kept by Mr Wainwright concerning Creaseglen. So in July, 1981, "with a sense of drama" the BBC sent a camera crew to interview Mr Edmonds and Mr Wainwright at the Redditch factory.

By that time the Creaseglen bank account was overdrawn by more than £21,000 and Mr Edmonds did not know what had happened to his money.

The trial continues today.

Train gang used Trojan horse plan

A gang of train robbers used a Trojan horse method to carry out thefts last August of Post Office mail, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

A man hid in a large locked trunk equipped with oxygen apparatus to enable him to breath. The trunk was then dispatched with another into the train's security compartment.

During the journey from Euston to Stoke-on-Trent he emerged through a false door in the side of the trunk and then loaded the second with mailbags full of valuable property. He was however, caught, by detectives who had been investigation large-scale thefts from trains, the court heard.

James Hanrahan, aged 42, a decorator, of Kentish Town, north London, the slightly built man who hid in the trunk, was jailed for four years. Elisa Paule, aged 24, of Green Lanes, north London, who bought the tickets and travelled on the train, was given a 12-month sentenced, suspended for two years.

George Howard, aged 52, an actor, of Jupiter Way, Islington, north London, who recruited Paule and helped to organize the scheme, was sentenced to three years. Michael Montague, aged 34, a motor mechanic, of Lower Clapton, north-east London, was jailed for his part as the "strong man" who carried the trunk containing Hanrahan to the train. They all pleaded guilty to conspiracy to steal Post Office mail from the train in August last year.

Judge Bax said: "The courts can only take an extremely serious view of people who set out to violate the security system".

Mr Michael Sayers, for the prosection, said it was a highly organized attack on the supposed vandal-proof contents of royal mail. They had adopted the system of the Trojan horse to gain entry to the security luggage parts of the train. However, he said, it was "nipped in the bud" by luck and good police work.

Hanrahan worked for the Post Office for 18 years and knew the security system. When he left through "ill health", he kept the keys to vital security locks and his uniform. He thought up the scheme

Paule was arrested on the train and confessed to the scheme, and Howard and another man were captured as they waited with a hired van at Stoke-on-Trent to unload the trunks.

Czech family can stay in Britain

By Frances Gibb

The Home Secretary yesterday agreed to allow a Czechoslovak family of four who facec deportation to remain in Britair on compassionate grounds after representations from Conservative MPs.

Mr Bohuslav Starosta, his wife and their two sons came to Britain from Prague in December, 1981, with three-week holiday visas and sought political asylum on the ground that they faced religious persecution as Christians. They belong to a Moravian church.

Their appliction to stay was refused, first by the immigration appeals adjudicator and then by the appeals tribunal although both of those said there were compassionate grounds for allowing the family to remain.

Yesterday, after Mr David Waddington, the Home Office Minister responsible for immigration, had announced the Home Secretary's decision, Mr Starosta, who is aged 37 and is a quantity surveyor, said: "It is fantastic news. We are so pleased." He intends to try to get a job.

The normal procedure in such cases is that after a year the Starostas can make an application to remain in Britain indefinitely. Unless the political situation in Czechoslovakia changes, they are likely to be allowed to do so.

A Home Office spokesman said that the case had been under consideration since the appeal was rejected in March. Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, had reached his decision because of the compassionate circumstances, and the family were remaining on this basis, not as political refugees.

Representations had been made by Mr Brian MacWhinney, Conservative MP for Peterborough, and Sir Ian Gilmour, Conservative MP for Chesham and Amersham. Mr MacWhinney said that he was delighted with the decision.

"I am sure it is the right one and it is a response not only to the facts of the case but also to the pressure brought to bear, particularly from the Christian community on behalf of this family, who have been subjected to religious persecution in their homeland", he said.

The Rev Andrew Warburton, Mr Starosta's brother-in-law, said: "We are thrilled to bits as a family, although still suffering from shock. We did not expect the decision so quickly."

"I believe their case has been helped by that of the Romanian, Mr Stacu Papusoiu, (recently expelled from Britain) which has highlighted the problems of refugees from Eastern Europe."

House prices 'forced up by too much Green Belt'

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

London home-buyers faced steep price rises because too much land was classed as Green Belt, the House-Builders' Federation claimed in London yesterday. Mr Peter Woodrow, president of the federation and a buyer of land for the Wimpey group, said: "Whenever a piece of land comes on to the market we all want that same piece of land.

"We do not put in what the land is worth", he continued. We have to put in what we think will beat the rest. We are all forcing land prices up." Mr Roger Humber, director of the federation, said: "Housing land prices in London and the Southeast have doubled in the past year. This is very bad news for home buyers."

The federation called for release for building of 240 acres of Green Belt on 21 sites owned by London boroughs in the suburbs of the capital. Almost half of the land was near the Minet Estate, in Uxbridge, and the rest was scattered in small plots all round the outskirts of London.

The federation claimed that the sites had no value as Green Belt and that some were eyesores that would be improved by houses. They also called for a change in Green Belt policies so that councils would no longer be able to designate large tracts of countryside, but would have to justify the Green Belt value of each piece of land chosen.

"We as house builders are not trying to destroy Green Belt", Mr Humber said. But we really cannot afford the luxury of the policies that we have now. Blanket policies must be replaced by a policy of qualitative examination of each site."

Artists canvass the RA critics for a place in the exhibition . . .





. . . but for some, rejection

The grimly named "hanging committee" of the Royal Academy of Arts (RA) yesterday began its annual task of selecting paintings and other works for its summer exhibition. About 13,000 works have been submitted for the event, which runs from May 28 until August 28.

Paintings arriving by the barrow-load were passed like fire buckets along a human chain of art students so that they could be displayed in front of distinguished judges, including Rodrigo Moynihan (above).

A show of hands determined whether the artist's pride and joy got an "X" for reject or a "D" for doubtful hastily chalked on the back.

The panel, chaired by Peter Greenham, RA schools chairman, was considering only paintings yesterday.

A worn cushion and matching stool (left) had been brought out, as for the past 80 years. On that cushion each painting rested for an average of two seconds.

Also "resting" on it were the hopes of the artists, for whom a few square feet of wall at the RA could mean the difference between obscurity and success.

The panel will be working at least until Thursday, "from 10am to exhaustion", according to Mr Piers Rodgers, the RA secretary.

They will have to reject about nine out of ten of the works submitted. The "doubtfuls" will be reappraised before final selection and hanging. (Photographs: Brian Harris).

Aspirin warning to coil users

By Clive Cookson

Women who use an interuterine contraceptive device (IUD) should not take aspirin, a leading family planning doctor said yesterday.

Dr Jill Dossetor, who practises in Suffolk, reports in a letter to *Pulse* that only three of 1,000 patients she fitted with the multiload coil (a particular type of IUD) had become pregnant; two conceived after doses of aspirin and the third was taking a related drug, Ponstan, which works like aspirin by preventing the formation of prostaglandin

Evidence that aspirin and other anti-inflammatory drugs may make the coil less effective has also come from a group of French family planning experts.

They reported independently two months ago that four women taking such drugs had each become pregnant twice while fitted with an IUD.

Dr Dossetor said yesterday that she would advise women who use an IUD to take medicines such as Panadol or Paracetamol instead of aspirin. She has started distributing leaflets to her own IUD patients, warning them of the risks.

According to the most recent figures from the Family Planning Association, about 500,000 women in Britain are fitted with an IUD. Their normal failure rate is about three pregnancies a year per 100 women. An association spokesman said it was too soon to advise everyone with an IUD to avoid aspirin.

There is evidence that the coil stimulates the production of prostaglandins in some women.

Swede cleared of aiding Boss burglary

A Swedish journalist accused of acting as a South African agent in Britain, was cleared at the Central Criminal Court yesterday of involvement in a break-in at the London offices of an anti-apartheid organization. The prosecution had alleged that Mr Bertil Wedin, aged 42, had been paid £1,000 a month by South Africa's security police formerly known as the Bureau of State Security (BOSS) to supply information about opponents of the regime.

The prosecution alleged that Mr Wedin had interviewed Mr Hamilton Keke, of the Pan African Congress of Azania (South Africa) at the their offices in High Road, Willesden, north-west London, ostensibly to write an article.

Later he produced a sketch pad of the offices to assist a burglar, who broke in and stole documents last summer, it was alleged. However the jury found Mr Wedin, of Tonbridge, Kent, not guilty of burglary between July 31 and August 10 last and not guilty of dishonestly receiving stolen letters and other documents between July 30 and September 14 last.

After his acquittal Mr Wedin, a former Swedish Army officer, who has an English wife, said he had supplied information to a South African company in good faith, not realizing that it was a front for South African intelligence.

"If you are a political analyst you can never be sure where the information goes", he said.

Mr Roy Amlot, for the prosecution, had alleged that Mr Wedin and Peter Caselton were both working as South African agents and that Caselton arranged for Edward Aspinall, a convicted burglar, to break into the Pan African Congress offices. Mr Amlot said it was not alleged that Mr Wedin actually broke into the premises himself.

Caselton, aged 38, and Aspinall, aged 23, were jailed at the Central Criminal Court in December last year after pleading guilty to conspiracy to burgle and possession of a prohibited weapon, a teargas aerosol.

Aspinal also admitted three specific burglaries on Anti-Apartheid offices in London: those of the African National Congress, the South West African Peoples' Organization and PAC. He was said to have been recruited by Warrant Officer Joseph Klue, a South African Embassy official, who was expelled from Britain last year. Caselton was jailed for four years and Aspinall for 18 months.

Heroism of Rob James's crewman praised

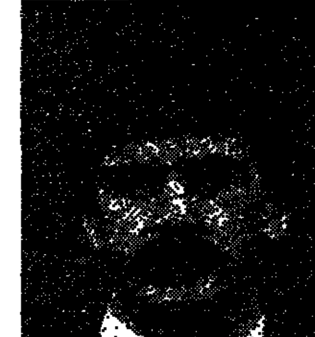
From Craig Seton, Plymouth

Rob James, the international yachtsman, fought a losing battle against cold after falling from his trimaran and died in spite of the heroism of Mr Jeffrey Houlgrave, who jumped into the sea to try to save his skipper, an inquest in Plymouth was told yesterday.

Mr David Bishop, the Plymouth and south-west Devon Coroner, praised all four of Mr James's crew for their considerable effort but said heroism was probably the right word to use for Mr Houlgrave aged 29.

"Quite regardless of the risk to his own safety – and there was very cnsiderable risk – he plunged into the cold water and assisted in the recovey until he was overcome by cold and fatigue" Mr Bishop said.

The inquest heard that Mr Houlgrave managed to get Mr James back to the side of the trimaran unitl his grip was broken by a large wave. Numerous attempts had been made to save Mr James after he fell from the trimaran Colt Cars GB two miles off Salcombe harbour just before dawn on March 20, and he could be heard shouting, "I am going down, I am going down".



Mr Jeffrey Houlgrave: "Great risk in jumping into sea".

Mr James, aged 36, the husband of Dame Naomi James, the round-the-world yachtswoman, had not been wearing a life jacket or harness while bringing down the mainsail, and he fell through a safety net into the water. Its lashing was later found to be broken.

A dinghy on board the 60ft trimaran, which had no engine, was not launched during the rescue and Mr James's body was eventually recovered by helicopter.

Dame Naomi, who gave birth to the couple's first child a week after the tragedy, was not at the inquest and nor were any other members of Mr James's family.

Recording a verdict of accidental death on Mr James, of Upper Enham, Andover, Mr Bishop said it was easy to be wise after the event but at that period of the year the time to effect any sort of recovery or rescue was considerably limited.

The inquest was told that when Mr James fell overboard Mr Paul Yeadon, a chartered surveyor, of Bristol was helping to bring down the mainsail and Miss Michelle de Bruin, aged 20, was at the helm. Below, off watch, were Mr Houlgrave and Michael Cane, another crewsman.

Mr Houlgrave told the inquest that he was wakened by a shout of "man overboard" and after running on to the deck he threw a life ring to Mr James.

For 25 minutes his skipper could be seen in his white oilskins or heard shouting as the crew tried with difficulty to tack and bring the trimaran round to him; then it was decided that somebody had to go into the water to attempt a rescue.

Mr Houlgrave said he had jumped into the sea with a line tied around. "I managed to get hold of Rob and he was conscious but with very little strength left. "I merely held him out of the water until we were draged back", he said.

Mr Houlgrave said he and Mr James were alongside the hull of the trimaran but the waves were lifting them out of the water. "I was finding it very difficult to hang on and I was losing feeling in the extremities".

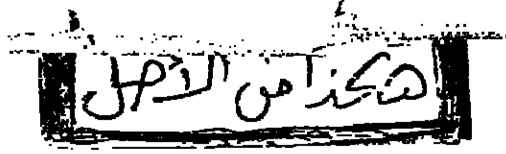
Mr Yeadon and Mr Cane had grabbed hold of Mr James by his oilskins but the waves had snatched him away. Mr Houlgrave said: "Shortly after, I lost my grip as well".

He said it would have been possible to launch the dinghy on board, given sufficient time. The idea was considered and discounted because of its limited use in strong winds.

Mr Houlgrave added: "There was no panic at any stage by anyone".

Riding tack raid

Saddles, bridles and horse rugs valued at £10,000 have been stolen from a farm at Henley-on-Thames Oxfordshire. The stolen tack included 30 saddle sets, some branded with the letters NFB, belonging to Mrs Caroline Brake.



PARLIAMENT April 11 1983

Whitelaw seeks balance on data protection


Whitelaw: No vast quango



Hattersley: More positive

COMMONS

Evidence of the information technology revolution was apparent wherever one looked, in banking, building societies, retail trading and mail order businesses, throughout commerce and industry and increasingly in government, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, said when moving the second reading of the Data Protection Bill.

The Bill, which has passed the Lords, was needed if the United Kingdom was to keep the service that government supplied to the citizens and to ensure that the information technology business flourished, Mr Whitelaw said.

It achieved that by reassuring the public that the holding of personal information by computer was properly controlled so dispelling any lingering unease which might inhibit its use, and further it protected the international trading position by falling into line with the position of the increasing number of European nations that already had protective legislation.

Companies operating on a multinational basis – and thousands of jobs were involved – depended increasingly on the international interchange of computerized data, including personal data.

Although ther had been few reported instances of misuse of information held on computers that did not mean there was no potential for abuse, nor should it blind anyone to the real concern that that potential could become reality if suitable controls were not introduced.

The Bill provided for the first time that the individual had a general right of access to data held about him and it required the registration of the holding and use of data.

It gave no new powers to the police or to any public authority other than the Data Protection Registrar.

The convention open for signature by the Council of Europe in 1981 offered an international standard for data protection which had provided a yardstick against which the government could consider its proposals. The Government's intention was to ratify the Council of Europe Convention and its provisions had been kept firmly in mind in drafting the Bill.

The fundamental problem was the fear of the capabilities of computers. The Bill was a measure to meet particular threats derived from the capacity of computers to store a mass of information and to locate specific items, and then link it with other information about the person in question.

This was not a measure for the general protection of personal information but one designed to meet the particular threats, actual or perceived, which derived from the use of computers: that is, their capacity to store a mass of information, their ability to locate items of information virtually instantaneously and then link it rapidly with other information about the person in question. That was the threat with which they were attempting to deal, not the much broader concern about the use made of information about one person by another.

For this reason the Government had restricted its Bill to automatically processed data. Otherwise it would require a monstrous bureaucracy and place intolerable burdens on users. Even then there would be grave doubts about whether it would be enforceable.

The Bill took eight general principles relating to the use made of data collected, held and disseminated. It required data only to be used in accordance with the purposes specified and provided for for the quality of the data in accuracy, relevance, etc.

It dealt with the principles of rights of access to the data held about people and its correction or erazure where necessary, and provided adequate security measures to protect the data.

Compliance was enforceable through the provision of a registrar, who could consult and advise and negotiate before taking action.

A vital feature of the scheme was his capacity to use his discretionary powers to tailor his response to the circumstances of each case. This flexibility of approach was preferable to any scheme in which a user collecting data unfairly or holding inaccurate data was directly liable to criminal prosecution.

They had chosen a single registrar rather than a muti-member authority because it was the most economic use of resources, and since the scheme would be funded by data users themselves, this was particularly important to them.

A registrar would be able to act more rapidly, authoritatively and consistently than a committee. It would place a premium on consistency and the build up of understanding and expertise best achieved by an individual. And, because of the variety of cases that would arise, a registrar who could accept advice from whoever he saw fit would be better equipped than a committee representing a inevitably incomplete range of interests.

The heart of the scheme was the requirement on data users to register. This would not be an onerous process, involving the answering of no more than six questions and payment of a small fee. Acceptance onto the register would be automatic in most cases and after that the majority of users would not be bothered again by the registrar.

The requirements of registration had deliberately been kept to a minimum to ensure that users did not face unreasonable burdens. Data users would be required to specify the purposes for which they held data and bring into the open the processing of personal data, so meeting the fear of unknown activities taking place in secret.

Anyone could go to the register to discover the uses being made of the information and this was a key feature of the scheme. The register would also provide an up-to-date account of the uses being made of computerized personal information and the purpose for which data users claimed to be engaging in that activity.

It would be a starting point from which he would be able to decide if a user was sticking to his declared intentions and whether there was any cause to investigate possible breaches of the principles.

A delicate balance had had to be struck between, on the one hand, the risk of setting up a cumbersome bureaucracy continuously at the heels of legitimate business activity and impeding technological developments and, on the other, guarding against the registrar being ineffective and lacking the powers and resources to give any teeth to the legislation.

The Government did not want a vast new quango jeopardizing efficiency in every area of national life, and had gone for a compact organization which would not interfere unnecessarily. The burdens on law-abiding users would be kept to a minimum but the registrar would not be ineffective where the need for action arose.

The powers given to the registrar were a substantial armoury for him to use when necessary. In most cases he would proceed by negotiation and agreement. But if negotiation broke down the registrar would have an effective means of ensuring that the data protection principles were complied with.

The Government wished to ensure that transfer of data abroad did not circumvent the domestic provisions while, at the same time, maintaining respect for international obligations to transmit data and acknowledging the general importance of data flowing freely between the United Kingdom and abroad.

The registrar would have a power of entry only after he had first obtained a warant from a circuit judge by satisfying him that there was a reason to believe that evidence would be found of a data protection offence or contravention of the protection principles.

The part of the Bill dealing with exemptions was the portion by which, in many people's minds, the rest of the scheme would be judged.

Apart from data held for domestic and other limited purposes, the only data wholly outside the scheme were those concerned with national security. It had been generally recognized, as a fact of the world in which they lived, that security needed special provisions.

All other data, including that held by police for crime prevention, would be registered and accessible by the registrar. But access could not be given to all police records if the prevention and detection of crime was not to be put at risk. It would be nonsense to provide a data subject with access to his file which related to police suspicions about his criminal activities.

Transitional arrangements provided in the Bill were a further indication of the Government's determination to produce an effective data protection scheme, but one with which data users could comply without unnecessary inconvenience and expense.

The Government's proposals on data protection had been constructed with the aim of meeting people's fears in the face of advancing technology and of keeping Britain in step with overseas data protection practice. The balance between the demands of data protection on one hand and the legitimate objectives of data users on the other was a delicate one.

The Bill, by enabling Britain to ratify the Council of Europe Convention, and ensuring that there was no risk of sanctions that would inhibit the transfer of personal data to the United Kingdom, would safeguard the increasing number of concerns that depended on the free international interchange of computerized data, and so safeguard the many jobs that existed in that area.

This is a Bill (he said) to meet public concern, to bring us into step with Europe and to protect our international commercial and trading interests. And it sets out to achieve those objectives in a way that places no more burdens on users than are necessary. This is an important Bill. It is also a sensible, realistic and pragmatic one.

Roy Hattersley, chief Opposition spokesman on home affairs (Birmingham, Sparkbrook) said the Bill contained exclusions too sweeping and exemptions too easily manipulated by those who wished to frustrate the whole process of a data protection Bill. Labour hoped to make improvements to the Bill in its committee stage.

The main objection to exclusions from the Bill was the Government decision not to include anything concerning manually processed data. Some of the most sensitive information concerning individuals and private matters was still manually stored. An obvious example was medical records – only 5 per cent of which were stored on computers.

There was a fear that when the Bill became law, more sensitive information would be moved from electronic to manual systems. It would be possible for a disreputable company to register under the Bill, transfer some of its data to manual records and go on using manually stored information without check.

He accepted that the Government could not implement its present concept of data control for every company which stored manual records, if it went down the route of registration and a regisfer. However it was possible for the Government to choose a different route, offering a wider coverage of information like a code of conduct for data users enforceable in law fo that individuals who had information about them misused could have recourse to the courts. Then it would be possible to include small companies.

Companies must register, open their data to inquiries and correct errors, but there was no way in which the individual could be sure that he had proper redress or proper recourse if the information was improperly used.

Most often he would not know about it, and if he did, there would be no opportunity to put the matter right.

The tribunals were there exclusively to protect computer companies. If a company was prevented from registering it could appeal to the tribunal, but if users believed that a company was restrictive because of its behaviour or conduct, they could not appeal to the tribunal. Labour MPs would like to see something more comprehensive, more positive and better, which included a major departure from Lindop – the recommendations for a code or codes of practice which were legally enforceable.

Another departure was the substitution of a registrar – a single individual – for the recommendation of an independent data protection agency. Labour MPs would be fascinated to know what sort of individual the Government had in mind to perform the task of registrar.

Was it to be someone who knew about the law who would deal with the legal side, or who knew about computer technology and understood that when rubbish went in, rubbish came out, or would it be somebody who would have supreme authority over these matters?

An individual, rather than a protecting agency, had one crucial defect. An individual appointed by the Government would not be able to stand up to the Government in the way that a data protection agency should, would and must if the Bill was to be effective. The Government ought to realize that the Act must provide protection for the individual against the Government itself.

The Home Secretary's record over private information as he advocated the proposals in this Bill and as he continued to support some of the provisions of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill was that he showed a reckless disregard for the privacy of other people's confidential information and a determination to keep the Government's data just as secret as he or the Government chose at any one time.

Labour believed the balance ought to be struck differently. The individual needed protecting in two ways. First, private information relevant to him or her ought to be protected against the state; second, information possessed by the state which might be detrimental to the individual ought to be made available to that individual. Clause 27 blatantly asserted that personal data held by Government departments were exempt from the provisions of Parts 2 and 3 if a minister specified that they were exempt for the purpose of safeguarding national security.

Labour MPs, too, believed in the protection of national security. But, surely, not everybody believed that a minister had only to say "national security" to justify practices over which there was no check or redress and for which no democratic House ought to give blanket approval.

The Bill gave the minister no guidance as to how national security was to be safeguarded or defined, and would therefore place no limit on the minister's personal judgment when exercising his powers in these matters.

The contents of Clause 28 were even more unacceptable. It provided general exclusions for protection in stipulated circumstances.

There was a fear among doctors that Clause 28, covering crime, taxation and immigration control, and removing some information from protection, combined with the objectionable clause covering such matters in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill, would deeply undermine the relationship between doctor and patient. It was impossible not to link the two clauses.

Information provided for one Government department in confidence could be used by another Government department. That was unacceptable. Although the Bill did not compel information to be passed on in that way, he suspected that it would encourage that to happen.

Confidential records could be used by the Government in pursuit of its unhealthy obsession with illegal immigration.

Far from protecting data, the Bill made its misuse easier. The Bill was inadequate and if it could not be improved in committee the Opposition would change its position from abstention to opposition at third reading.

Sir Edward Gardner (South Fylde, C) said he was anxious about members of the public refused access to information about them. There should be someone to follow up their complaints and he wondered whether it was right to leave all these functions in the hands of one single registrar. It might be wise to consider introducing an ombudsman to deal with complaints and remove that responsibility from the registrar.

Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock, Lab) said he had serious doubts whether the registrar and his small staff would be able to cope with the incredible size of the area covered and whether he could make any impact. Some of the exemptions covered the areas about which people were worried.

Mr Patrick McNair-Wilson (New Forest, C) said he wondered if the provisions of the Bill were truly relevant today if they had been drawn up in the light of committee recommendations published in 1978. Technology had taken giant steps since then.

No debate on CAB cash

A call for an emergency debate on the decision by Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Consumer Affairs, to authorise a grant of only £3m to the National Citizens Advice Bureau compared with the grant of £6m the previous year, failed when the Speaker (Mr George Thomas), ruled it did not fall within the provisions of the standing order which would allow such a debate.

Mr David Ennals (Norwich, North, Lab) calling for the debate, said consideration should also be given to the damaging remarks made about the bureau by the minister when he queried its management and where the money went.

The bureau provided magnificent national service and last year had handled more than five million cases, an increase of 500,000 over the previous year.

The three complaints from the minister had been carefully examined and found to be groundless. One concerned Mrs Joan Ruddock the chairperson of CND. She had never taken time from her work through her involvement with CND and she had the full support of her colleagues nationally and locally.

Officers of the bureau had been appalled that their reputation should have been maligned by the minister

Minister defends Government record on arts spending

THE ARTS

Government spending on the arts, representing 0.3 per cent of total Government spending was very good, considering the present difficult economic situation, Mr Paul Channon, Minister for the Arts, said during question time in the Commons.

Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab): Total government spending on the arts is a miserable pittance. It would be even less but for the fact that many local authorities, particularly those that are Labour-controlled, are trying their best in severe financial circumstances, to give more support for the arts.

Will the Minister try to ensure that local authorities are given more encouragement in this regard, so that more money can be used to support the arts, particularly for the participation of young people?

Mr Channon: I do not accept the first part of the question. Considering the difficult economic situation, the amount provided by the Government for the arts is very good. In percentage terms, the amount spent by this Government is similar to that spent by the last Labour Government.

Mr Toby Jessel (Richmond upon Thames, Twickenham, C): How big was the increase in the total arts budget, and within that the Arts Council budget which comprises the biggest component of the whole arts budget? How big was it in percentage or absolute terms?

Mr Channon: The total out-turn for 1981-82 for central Government expenditure was £195m and the estimated figure for 1983-84 is £231m. Considering the economic circumstances that is a big increase. It will be widely welcomed by those interested in the arts in and out of the House of Commons.

Mr Harvey Proctor (Basildon, C) asked what was the total cost of salaries and expenses of the Arts Council in each of the last three years.

Mr Channon: The total operating expenses were £3.9m in 1980-81, £4.4m in 1981-82 and is estimated at about £4.9m in 1982-83. The cost of wages and salaries alone was £2.1m in 1980-81, £2.4m in 1981-82 and is estimated at about £2.7m in 1982-83.

Mr Proctor: Will he consider looking at the administration of the Arts Council, particularly in regard to the public concern about certain peculiar and perverse grants of money to different bodies, particularly to political fringe theatre groups? Will he consider a departmental review of inquiry into the workings of the Arts Council?

Mr Channon: As to the question of administration, the operating costs of the Arts Council represented just over 5 per cent of the


Channon: Difficult economic situation

total expenditure in each of the three years in question. Compared with many other organizations, that is not a bad figure.

As to the second part of his question, it has long been the tradition of governments of both political persuasions that we believe in the arm's length principle and that governments do not intervene in the way the Arts Council allocates the money.

Mr Clement Freud (Isle of Ely, L): Since the minister is satisfied with the level of salary expenditure, might he consider investing in some marketing men for the Arts Council?

Mr Channon: That is something the Arts Council themselves have very much in mind. He has made a valuable point

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selly Oak, C): If they did a marketing survey, they would find that the reason the arts need more and more subsidies is that they keep on putting on more plays or music or art exhibitions that the people they are meant for do not want.

Mr Channon: That is a one-sided point of view. Audiences in theatres and all sorts of other performing arts are going up continuously. The proof of the pudding is in the eating. Box-office returns are going up in the commercial and the non-commercial theatre.

Mr Phillip Whitehead, an Opposition spokesman on the arts (Derby, North, Lab): Labour MPs support the arm's length principle. It is right that the Art's Council should be master in its own house when it comes to deciding which form of art to subsidize in which way.

There is a case for looking at the imbalance between what the centre and what some of the regions receive.

Mr Channon: That is something that is continually being reviewed by the Arts Council and more money is going to the regions, and this House generally shares that view.

Peers anxious over sale of association homes

HOUSE OF LORDS

In this Parliament the Government had provided almost 50 additional housing association rented dwellings for each one sold under the right to buy, Lord Bellwin, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, said when moving the second reading of the Housing and Building Control Bill which has passed the Commons.

This showed, he said, that it was entirely possible to combine giving the right to buy to existing tenants with a substantial net increase in the availability of rented accommodation for the homeless and others in housing need.

The Government's view was that a limited extension of the right to buy would not have the adverse effect on charitable housing associations that some had claimed. Every council tenant who could get even a modest mortgage was now being given the right to start on the home-ownership ladder.

Lady Birk, for the Opposition, said the Bill was profoundly disappointing. Following so soon after the 1980 Housing Act this second attempt at housing legislation should surely have provided some answers to current housing and construction problems.

With 366,000 unemployed construction workers, surplus building materials and growing housing shortage, the Bill served only to compound the irrelevance of many of the 1980 measures.

Although there were well over 100,000 council house sales each year the Government was coming back with a *Bill* designed to squeeze every last drop out of the right to buy. Few proposals in recent legislation had aroused such a flood of protests as Clause 2 amending the 1980 Act to confer the right to buy on certain secure tenants of charitable housing associations.

Promote owner-occupation by all means (she said) but we must always remember that there are many who will never be able to own a house. Their needs are in danger of being totally lost sight of. This Bill must leave this House only when Clause 2 has been deleted.

Clause 2 providing for the enforced sale of charitable housing association property was shabby, wretched and immoral.

Lord Evans of Claughton (L) said the clause would introduce great uncertainty and insecurity among housing associations as to whether furture grants would have retrospective conditions attached to them. It would create inequality between tenants, often in the same property and diminish the housing available at low cost.

The Earl of Selkirk (C) asked whether the Government was wise to annoy a large number of people who were engaged in doing what the Government had asked them to do. The amount of rented property was declining. It was a major problem which was being dangerously sabotaged by the Bill. The Government was going back on its word. He disliked the way housing trusts were being treated and hoped the house would throw out Cause 2.

The Bishop of Southwark (The Rt Rev Ronald Bowlby) said the churches had greatly involved in the housing association movement. Clause 2 would have a discouraging effect on many of those who had given time commitment and sometimes money to the voluntary housing associations.

Royal assent

The Civil Aviation (Eurocontrol) Act, Divorce Jurisdiction, Court Fees and Legal Aid (Scotland) Act, Merchant Shipping Act, International Transport Conventions Act and British Railways (Liverpool Street Station) Act received Royal Assent.

Reassurance on lead in vegetables

POLLUTION

Lead pollution of vegetables was by no means proven, Lord Skelmersdale, a Government spokesman, said in the House of Lords at question time.

He told Lord Wallace of Coslany, for the Opposition, that home grown vegetables formed only a small proportion of the diet of the average consumer. Research had shown that even in areas where there were high natural levels of lead in soil and above average consumption of home-grown produce the total intake of lead from food was well within the limits set by the World Health Organization.

There were stringent regulations about the lead content of vegetables and other food offered for sale which accounted for the major part of the averaqe diet.

Lord Wallace of Coslany said this was an unsatisfactory government answer on a matter which had caused considerable public concern. The Government seemed to be dodging the issue. There was a royal commission study whose report was due on April 18.

Lord Skelmersdale denied that the Government was dodging the issue. The Government would study the report of the royal commission on environmental pollution with great care. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food had two research projects in hand on the uptake of lead in vegetables from lead in the air. This showed that the Government took the matter seriously.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Miscellaneous Financial Provisions Bill, remaining stages. Lords (2.30): Water Bill, report.

Doctors drop action to block Data Protection Bill

By Frances Gibbs, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Doctors have dropped their threat to block the progress of the Government's Data Protection Bill on the ground that it fails to cover non-computerized records.

The British Medical Association, which has a strong lobby among MPs, had condemned the Bill's provisions as "a nonsense", as they would not afford protection for the vast majority of medical records stored on manual filing systems.

The Bill, which had its second reading in the Commons yesterday, is designed to protect individuals against the misuse of personal data stored on computers.

But yesterday the BMA said that during the Bill's passage through the Lords it had decided to concentrate on removing defects in the proposals as they stood, rather than try to widen them still further.

A BMA spokesman said: "This Bill is at best neutral, and at worst positively harmful. We do not wish therefore to extend what is inadequate legislation to cover all medical records."

Instead the BMA will concentrate its opposition on the Bill's provision which allows medical information stored on computers to be secretly disclosed for such purposes as crime prevention or detection.

"A patient's notes could be transferred to the police by a third person without either the patient's or the doctor's knowledge or consent. The information might then be held indefinitely."

The Bill, which will enable the Government to ratify the European convention that protects citizens against abuses in the storage of personal data on computers, is the first step in this country towards a privacy law.

First, it sets up a new, Crown-appointed post of Registrar, who with a small staff will have the job of enforcing the new laws and their principles.

Every company, firm or organization which stores personal data on computers will have to register on a central public register, stating what information it holds, or what purpose and to whom it will be disclosed.

It will be a criminal offence, liable to a £1,000 fine, to operate without being registered or in contravention of the registered details.

For the individual the Bill provides the first general statutory right of access to personal records on computer.

A computer user must comply with a request for a copy of the record in 40 days - in which time, however, he can continue to amend it - and must provide it in an intelligible form, not, for instance, as a punched tape.

Aggrieved individuals unable to obtain a record or have it rectified may appeal to the courts for an order against the computer user, or to the Registrar.

More teachers despite fewer pupils

By David Walker

Despite an unprecedented drop in the number of pupils, the Inner London Education Authority has this year increased its staff to its highest total ever.

Secondary schools numbers fell by more than 6 per cent between 1982 and 1983 and primary numbers by nearly 3 per cent, yet the authority's total staff increased by less than 1 per cent. But in a newspaper circulated to all inner London homes this week, the authority promises that more staff will be employed during the year.

According to Mr Bryn Davies, leader of the Labour-controlled authority, the extra staff are needed "to protect its children's rights to a decent education". Staff were needed for the ILEA's expanded programme for children aged 16-19 and to give additional help to children from disadvantaged backgrounds.

He said that if the ILEA had followed government guidelines on its spending the education service would have been "shattered".

To pay for its £869m budget for 1983-84 the ILEA increased the precept it levied in 1982 by 8.4 per cent.

Householders in the inner London borough pay, on average, £4.50 a week for the ILEA, the most expensive local education service in the country. But the greater part of its income comes from rates on commercial firms and industry.

New figures for the present financial year show that for every ten teachers in the ILEA, there are eight back-up staff, including clerks and caretakers. According to figures collected by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy, the ILEA spends more on ancillary staff than any other council.

The ILEA's staff in 1983-84 totals 56,290, of whom 29,340 are teachers.

Pensioners get 5p TV licence

The Television Licence Records Office, in Bristol, has accepted that Sheffield City Council has found a loop-hole in fee regulations which may enable 8,000 pensioners in the city to qualify for a 5p television licence.

A colour licence normally costs £46 and only pensioners living in residential homes and houseing schemes with community facilities or those who receive visits from a paid warden can qualify for the cheap licence.

Sheffield, whose council is Labour-controlled, is to employ a dozen wardens who will make four visits a year to the homes of pensioners, who can then claim that they are in a paid warden scheme.

Door hits train

Seven people were injured yesterday when an open door on a goods train shattered the windows of a London to Birmingham Inter-City train as they passed at high speed near Long Buckby, Northamptonshire.

BR on time

Of 143,416 trains run by British Rail's Southern Region in March, 94.4 per cent arrived on time or not more than five minutes late, which is an improvement of 3.1 per cent compared with February.

Davey autopsy

The findings of an independent post-mortem examination on James Davey, who died in custody at Coventry police headquarters, will not be revealed until the inquest next month. Mr Davey, aged 40, collapsed while awaiting questioning about a murder in London.

How parties choose their candidates: 2

Dangers to Alliance of democratic system

Anthony Bevins, our Political Correspondent, continues his examination of parliamentary candidate selection procedures. Today: the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance.

It is ironic that the Social Democrats, having instituted a selection process which includes a postal ballot of all party members within an area, should have encountered the difficulty which they undoubtedly faced with their candidate in the Darlington by-election.

But there are some critics of the system who argue that throwing the system open to a fully democratic ballot creates a danger that members may vote for a candidate's autobiographical detail rather than his or her ability to punch home a hard political message or, more significantly, cope with the ritual blows of an election campaign.

Mr Tony Cook, the SDP-Alliance candidate in Darlington, and Mr Nicholas Jenkins, the SDP-Alliance candidate who hastily withdrew from the forthcoming by-election campaign in Cardiff, North-west, should, however, take heart from the fact that there are candidates from both Labour and Conservative parties who have suffered political breakdown in the face of by-election press conferences.

Indeed, there are some frontbenchers, on both sides of the House, who fail the test of concerted media interrogation.

The SDP constitution attempts to restrict applications for parliamentary candidate vacancies to a centrally controlled candidates' panel, maintained by the party's national committee.

That committee, which has the power to remove the names of those who become "unsuitable" or "unfit", is also given the task of ensuring that the panel contains "a reasonable balance between both sexes and age groups and includes representatives of different social and economic groups and of ethnic minorities.

Mr Tony Cook, The losing SDP-Alliance candidate at Darlington, and Mr Richard Crawshaw, SDP MP for Liverpool, Toxteth, who faces a Liberal opponent at the next election.

Detailed regulations for selection, which lay down a 42-day "fastest timetable", say that each applicant must provide not more than 250 words of biographical background along with a statement in support of their candidacy not exceeding 750 words.

Short-listing meetings of area party committees must agree unless the national committee rules otherwise, by a two-thirds majority, a short list of not fewer than five and not more than nine, with "at least two men, and two women and two applicants who are not members of any area party either partly or wholly covering the constituency".

The names and statements of those who have been short-listed, with the names of those who have applied, are then circulated to all members of the area party, or parties if the area party is considered too small.

A general meeting is then held, providing the opportunity for each short-listed candidate to make a speech and answer questions, and the short list has to be approved by a simple majority of those present. Failing that, the short-listing process has to be reheld.

Ballot papers are then sent out to each member of the area party, or parties, and the election is conducted on the basis of the single transferable vote.

The Liberals, on the other hand, offer their regional parties more autonomy, and their secret ballots are confined to those who attend general selection meetings.

The constitution of the party says that a central, seven-strong candidates' committee shall be responsible for the preparation of the list of approved candidates, but that that is a responsibility "which shall to the fullest possible extent be delegated to regional parties".

It also says: "In order to help strive for a commonly high standard of approved candidates, the candidates' committee shall, after consultation with regional parties, lay down the ground rules for candidate approval, and have responsibility for final approval of members and conveners of regional interviewing panels as nominated by regional parties".

Selection itself is done by an association executive committee or a selection committee working on names submitted by the candidates' committee "or by any member of the association".

The selection committee then submits the names of three or more approved candidates to a general meeting of the association, although the candidates' committee may approve a shorter short list if there are not enough "suitable" candidates.

The constitution then says: "The general meeting, after hearing and questioning each of the proposed candidates, shall, if it thinks fit, select one as its prospective parliamentary candidate in secret ballot by the alternative vote".

It also lays down that every potential candidate must "make a full declaration of financial and business interests".

The remaining problem for the Alliance is that where both parties have duly selected candidates, those candidates are constitutionally entitled to stand for that constituency, as in the case of Liverpool, Broadgreen, where Mr Richard Crawshaw, the SDP MP for Liverpool, Toxteth, and Mr Richard Pine, a Liberal city councillor, have been selected and have expressed their intention, with local party support, to stand against each other.

Tomorrow: The Labour Party

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Courtauld Institute art collections may go on show at Somerset House

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The important art collections of the Courtauld Institute could be on show to the public in the Fine Rooms at Somerset House, in the Strand, in London in two years as a result of an agreement in principle between the Government and London University.

For two years, Professor Peter Lasko, director of the institute, has been trying to persuade the Government to make Somerset House, built in 1776-1778, available. Negotiations with the Department of the Environment are at an advanced stage.

Professor Randolph Quirk, Vice-Chancellor of London University, of which the Courtauld Institute is part, said yesterday that after many years of trying to unite the art collections and the teaching institute under one roof, the plan was "excitingly within reach".

It is estimated that the cost of adapting the north block of Somerset House, facing the Strand, will be at least £3m. The institute will be launching a public appeal "with the dual objective of creating an outstanding new public art gallery in London and ensuring that the teaching of art history and the enjoyment of works of art can take place in one building".

The Courtauld Institute, which celebrates its fiftytieth anniversary this year, has Samuel Courtauld's famous collection of Impressionist and Post-Impressionist paintings, and several other collections, including the Thomas-Gambier-Parry, the Roger Fry, and the Princes Gate collection bequeathed by Count Antoine Seilern.

Recently a collection of nineteenth and twentyteith-century paintings and sculpture was given by Lillian Browse.

At present only about 40 per cent of the works can be shown at the galleries in Woburn Square, and the move to Soverset Huse will enable 80 to 90 per cet of the works to go on show, according to Professor Lasko.

When Somerset House was acquired by the Government from the Crown it was designated or government offices, so legislation will be needed to enable the Government to grant a lease for its use as a teaching institute and art gallery.

Barring a general election in June, the legislation could be completed this year. Schemes for the redesign and refurbishment of the north block of Somerset House for the institute have been drawn up. Rooms for displaying the collections are expected to open in 1985.

The institute is also enthusiastic at the prospect of having the collections and students together. It was always intended that institute students should be able to live with the paintings, but at present they are a mile and a half apart.

Sir Arthur Drew, chairman of the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries, commented that for years the commission had been concerned that the enormous potential of the Courtauld could not be realized.

"The Courtauld is sitting on more stuff than any other place in the country which the public ought to be able to see. Purely through lack of space and money, the Courtauld has not been able to show the collections and now thep ublic will be able to see them.", he said.

Bank union becomes militant on technology

From Barrie Clement Labour Reporter, Blackpool

In a sharp move to the left the 152,000-member Banking, Insurance and Finance Union yesterday decided to take a far more militant stand over new technology.

Members will be urged to resist the introduction of any new machinery where no technology agreements exists between the union and management. That means that staff would take industrial action and refuse to operate the equipment.

The motion was passed overwhelmingly at the union's annual delegate conference in Blackpool against the advice of the executive, who felt that there would be some grass roots resistance to the action. An attempt to remit it to the national executive was heavily defeated.

Moving the resolution, Mr David Thomas, from Lancaster, said that existing job security agreements were insufficient to protect members. There were no guarantees over job content or the speed with which new processes were to be introduced. There was only one agreement in existence, which was at the Cooperative Bank.

Mr Thomas said: "We are not opposed to new technology in the long term, we merely wish to have some say about its introduction. The point of the motion was not to deplore the implimentation of new technology."

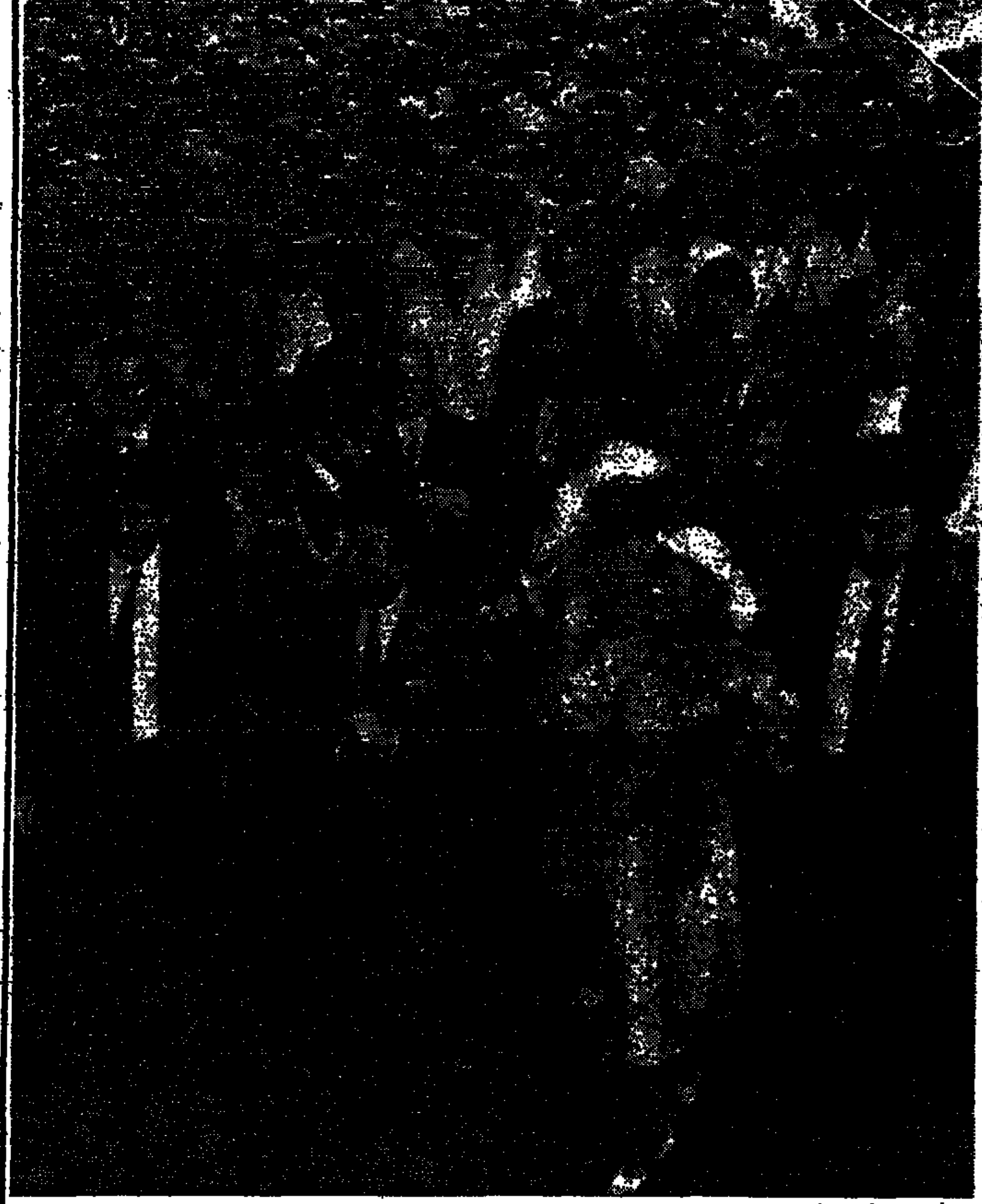
But Mr Anthony Knowles, of the national executive, said action to black equipment would require a ballot, "and in any case of our members support the introduction of new machinery."

Mr Terence Molloy, deputy general secretary, thought that the debate was the most important of the conference. "New technology is the greatest challenge we face, not just for BIFU but for the whole of the trade union movement."

He said that the policy of the union was to support new technology, but only if it was implemented via a new agreement.

"We are facing an umemployment figure of four millions and new technology means that jobs are in danger on banking, building societies, insurance and finance."

He quoted a study which predited that the English clearing banks face a 12 per cent reduction in manpower by 1990. "Let no member be under any illusion. Their jobs and their prospects are under threat," he said.



Crowded out: On the fourth week of their tour, the Prince and Princess of Wales had another massive welcome in Brisbane.

Crowd force Princess to abandon walkabout

From Grania Forbes PA Court Correspondent Brisbane

A Royal walkabout in Brisbane had to be cut drastically yesterday when a terrifyingly large crowd nearly mobbed the Princess of Wales in their frenzied enthusiasm.

The walkabout, through the heart of the city, was to have lasted more than an hour, but as hysterical masses moved in, the Princess, the Prince of Wales and their advisers decided to make a dash for the safety of the City Hall.

Young children in the very front of the crowd, which was in places 20 deep, seemed in danger of being crushed and the Prince and Princess realized that this was to be no ordinary walkabout.

A senior Australian policeman described the walkabout in the 86 degree heat as "hellish"

The Princess arrived at the City Hall for an official welcome with sweat pouring down her face and obviously shattered by the emotion of the occasion.

She was rushed to a cool, private room to recover.

The crowd's enthusiasm did not diminish even when the royal couple were safely inside City Hall. A balcony appearance by the Princess and Prince brought hysterical screams. As the royal visitors left the balcony after the three-minute appearance the Prince put his arm comfortingly round his wife's waist

Teacher jailed for affair with girl of 13

A teacher of religious education was sent to prison yesterday after admitting having an affair with a girl aged 13. They had sexual intercourse in his car and at his home while his wife was at work, Stafford Crown Court was told.

The girl's mother became suspicious after discovering a torn-up letter from the teacher to the girl. When confronted by the police, Steven Green aged 29, admitted the relationship. He said he was in love with the girl, who was described in court as physically and sexually mature.

Green, of Aldridge, West Midlands, was jailed for a total of 18 months, nine of them suspended, after pleading guilty to three charges of having unlawful sexual intercourse with the girl.

Mr Christopher Hotten, for the prosecution, said the offences represented a serious breach of trust. The relationship began soon after Christmas, 1981. Green played basketball with a group of boys and girls. Eventually the numbers taking part dwindled until only Green and the girl remained.

Gradually a degree of intimacy occurred either in Green's car or at his home when his wife was out at work. Intercourse first took place at his home during the summer hoilidays.

When seen by the police Green said: "I have lost everything, my profession, my wife and my home. I believe she knows what love is, I certainly do."

Mr Peter Stretton, for the defence, said: "This was a deeply emotional matter rather than casual sex. This was a case of genuine affection which arose between these two people of different ages. "It is a fact of life that from time to time such relationships do occur and they are sometimes very profound."

Mr Stretton added: "What he has lost by these activities has been considerable and will be a lasting punishment upon him."

Judge Garrard told Green: "You said in your statement that society would not understand. You are right, they would not".

Signalman was drunk, court told

From Our Correspondent Exeter

A signalman who drank too much on his birthday arrived drunk on duty and fell asleep in his signal box, causing chaos on the Paddington to Penzanze line, Cullompton magistrates, in Devon, were told yesterday.

Eventually, after five trains were delayed for 87 minutes, a driver reached the signal box and found Leo Morris sprawled unconscious in his chair, Mr Reginald Peck, for British Transport Police, told the court.

After failing to rouse him, the driver called the police and an ambulance. When the police arrived he tried to operate the signal levers but was so unsteady on his feet that the officers arrested him.

Morris, who admitted being drunk on duty, said that he had had too much to drink. "I had a fall off my pushbike

Mr Cecil Stoneman, chairman of the bench adjourned the hearing until May 9, pending a social inquiry report. He said: "We have in mind a custodial sentence."

Hawke rebuke on RAAF dam flights

From Tony Duboudin Melbourne

Mr Bob Hawke, the Australian Prime Minister, gave an assurance late last night that the armed forces would not be used again in the Tasmanian dam controversy, and is believed to have reprimanded Mr Gordon Scholes, the Defence Minister, for allowing an RAAF aircraft to be used for dam surveillance.

Mr Robin Gray, the Tasmanian premier, had officially protested to the Federal Government over the use of an RAAF aircraft to photograph work on the Gordon-below-Franklin dam in the southwest wilderness area of the state.

Mr Gray said that the flight of an RAAF Mirage fighter over the area last week was an entirely wrong, provocative and overbearing use of the defence forces. The flight had been ordered by the Federal Attorney General's department and an RAAF spokesman confirmed that it was a photographic mission, a task often assigned to flight crews. Photographs were taken of the dam site.

"This is the first time ever such a thing has happened in Australia," Mr Gray said. He said it was "incredible" that Mr Hawke had apparently sent the RAAF on a "U-2 type spy mission."

Yesterday Senator Gareth Evans, the Attorney General, said that the reason that the RAAF had been used was to avoid any confrontation with Tasmanian police. He also disclosed that Federal police had been sent over the area in a chartered light aircraft.

He said that the RAAF had been used because the area was hard to get to and because Mr Gray had threatened to use state police to block ground access to the dam site.

Mr Gray said that Mr Hawke had been invited five times to visit the wilderness zone, listed by the World Heritage Commission as one of the last remaining temperate wilderness areas in the world, but had refused. He said that the state government would have provided light aircraft or helicopters for Mr Hawke's visit but the Prime Minister preferred to use the RAAF for political purposes to try to get information to use against Tasmania.

Mr Hawke has offered the union movement the prospect that the national "economic summit, which opened in Parliament House in Canberra yesterday, would agree to to return to centralized wage fixing in an effort to increase the summit's chances of reaching a consensus on economic direction for Australia.

The Government also unveiled proposals for a prices surveillance authority to accompany any limiting of wage increases.

Opening the summit, consisting of 98 delegates and 230 observers, yesterday morning, Mr Hawke said "decisions that are going to achieve our great national objectives cannot be made in isolation from economic and social realities".

The purpose of the conference was "to expose us all, including those with direct responsibility for Government decision-making to those realities".

Mr Hawke said that representatives of the Australian people were meeting at a time of Australia's greatest economic crisis in 50 years. He said he believed the conference had a part to play not only in the urgent and immediate task of achieving national economic recovery but in laying the foundations for Australia's future.

The morning session was taken up by setpiece speeches by Mr. Hawke, Mr Neville Wran, the New South Wales Premier, and representatives of the trade union movement, industry and business.

Honours list on way out

The Federal Government has abolished the British-based honours system and will no longer nominate Australians for awards. The Australian honour system, the Order of Australia, instituted under the last Labour government, will continue.

However, the two states ruled by Liberal-National Party governments will continue to nominate people for British awards. The Labour state governments have alrady scrapped the imperial honours system.

The announcement yesterday was no surprise as the abolition of the honours system has been Labour Party policy for some time.

Whitehall brief

'Mr Clean' can veto improper appointments

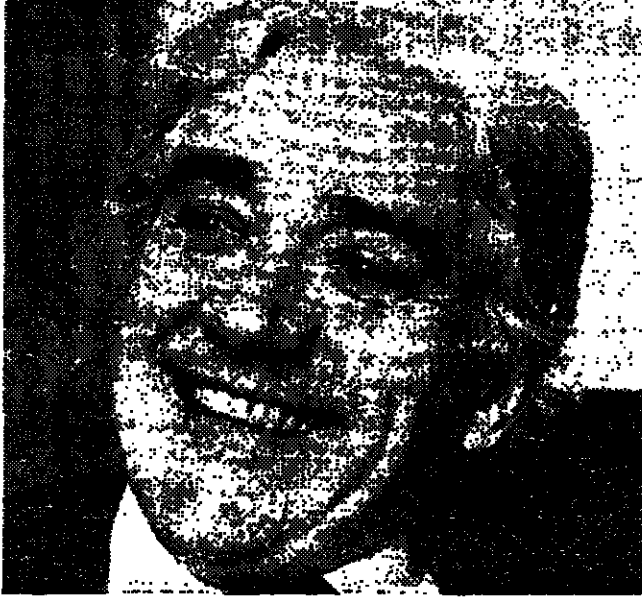
By Peter Hennessy

In career terms Mr Dennis Trevelyan has gone from one extreme to another. For five years his job was to keep people in, 45,000 of them to be precise, the residents of HM Prisons in England and Wales. Three weeks ago he became First Civil Service Commissioner responsible to the Queen and the Privy Council for keeping unqualified, politically appointed persons out of Whitehall.

Although only a deputy secretary in the Management and Personnel Office, he can, technically, go over the heads of his boss, Sir Robert Armstrong, the Cabinet Secretary, and Sir Robert's boss, the Prime Minister, and protest to the sovereign if he believes patronage of the early nineteenth century variety is once more rearing its corrupt head.

His singular power derives from successive orders in council, the first of 1855 vintage, the most recent a 1982 formulation. It was a distant ancestor, Sir Charles Trevelyan, who, with Sir Stafford Northcote produced the famous report of 1853 which recommended that the Civil Service be cleaned up through a system of appointments based purely on merit as demonstrated in competitive examination.

The job of the 1983 model Trevelyan is to make sure that Whitehall stays clean. Nobody can take up a permanent post in the executive grades or higher without a certificate from him demonstrating that they have been properly recruited.



Mr Dennis Trevelyan: Holds the trump cards.

The matter is less arcane than it sounds. There are individuals and groups in both the Conservative and Labour parties who are calling for the upper reaches of the policy-making Civil Service to be partially politicized by the importation of some politically committed outsiders into the top three ranks of the hierarchy.

The 1982 order, which was promulgated from Buckingham Palace on December 22, does contain a passage which should allow a future prime minister sufficient leeway to recruit sympathetic outsiders on a temporary basis without precipitating a constitutional crisis.

Section 1 (2) (c) states that Mr Trevelyan's certificate will not be needed "in respect of appointments such that the period for which the situation is said to be held thereunder by the person appointed terminates at the end of an administration".

Matters could get tricky, however, if heads of Whitehall departments were appointed from partisan outsiders. Almost by definition that kind of permanent secretary could not be a temporary brought in under Section 1 (2) (c), although some permanent secretaries, such as Professor Terrence Burns, Chief Economic Adviser to the Treasury, are temporary civil servants.

What could Mr Trevelyan do if the nineteenth-century settlement, the brainchild of his ancestor, seemed under threat? The pattern of escalation would probably proceed as follows.

First he would confide his fears to Sir Robert Armstrong. Depending on the level at which the "improper" appointment was to take place, he would talk to the minister and the permanent secretary in the affected department. If no notice was taken, he would cite his order in council and stress his independence. If propriety still did not prevail, he would blow the whistle by making his concern public.

The view in Whitehall is that matters would get no farther than the private chat stage. Virtue would triumph without the need for publicity. With characteristic Whitehall understatement one insider said "The Queen would be slightly surprised" if Mr Trevelyan sought an audience waving his order in council. But, as trump cards go, the monarch is pretty unbeatable.

'Kafkaesque defence' at plot trial

From Richard Wigg Madrid

The Spanish Supreme Court has 10 working days from today in which to deliver its sentences after the appeals ended yesterday of those accused of plotting and staging the military coup attempt in February, 1981.

It was "positively Kafaesque" for the defence to dispute whether an attempted coup had occured when millions of Spaniards had heard the assault on Parliament as it happened, the prosecution declared in it's final submissions yesterday.

The seven civilian judges, who have beeen hearing an appeal for the first time in this country against a court-martial,—can either increase the sentences as the prosecution has demanded, reduce them, or order a retrial. Counsel for General Alfonso Armada, said by the prosecution to have been the "political head" of the coup, has demanded an acquittal alleging lack of proof.

Within 20 days of the Supreme Court giving its verdict, defence lawyers can still appeal to the Constitutional Court.

Resentment against Delhi grows

In his second and final article on the recent violence in Assam, KULDIP NAYAR, a leading Indian journalist and correspondent of The Times *in India since 1969, analyses the worsening relations between native Assamese and immigrant Bengalis.*

Three hundred thousand people remain homeless in Assam after the terrible eruption of election violence. Most are in camps, dependent on meagre Government rations and private donations, which are rapidly drying up.

Corrupt politicians, with the help of contractors, are making money out of supplies and services to the camps.

Most of the refugees are reluctant to return to their home areas. They want assurances of police protection. The Muslims would prefer to be guarded by the Delhi-controlled paramilitary Central Reserve Police because the Assam police are suspect in their eyes.

When you talk to the Assamese you find that their anger against the central Government has increased. So, too, has their resentment towards the Bengalis, the migrants whose swelling numbers stoked up tensions over the years in Assam. "We are not against the Bengalis", the Assamese insist, but the relationship between the two communities has become merely formal. They seldom meet socially.

INSIDE ASSAM

CHINA · 100 miles · Brahmaputra R. · ARUNACHAL PRADESH · BHUTAN · Alipur Duar · Gauhati · ASSAM · Nowgong · NAGALAND · WEST BENGAL · BANGLADESH

Part 2

Most Bengalis, Hindus as well as Muslims, continue to believe that the student-led movement to oust what the Assamese call "foreigners" is aimed at them.

"The state is burning", Mr Hiteshwar Saikia, the Chief Minister, says. "There is need for cooperation by all sides."

"There can be no peace so long as there is an unrepresentative government", according to Mr Bhrigu Kumar Phukan, secretary of the All-Assam Students Union, one of the groups leading the agitation.

Less than 2 per cent of Assamese voted in the February election, and it seems that suspension of the new state Assembly, if not its dissolution, will be the first demand if and when the agitators resume talks with the Government in Delhi.

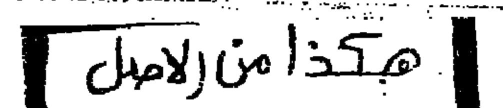
The anti-migrants movement still commands the same respect that I saw at the beginning of the agitation in early 1980. When Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, arrived recently the leading agitators called for a blackout of the town.

Not even a candle flickered. The street lights went out as the Assamese power station workers responded to the call. The Prime Minister did not address any public meetings, and security was very tight.

The new state Government is completely alienated from the people. Its very existence is resented.

The students themselves have suspended their agitation for the time being, and that has helped to improve the situation, but what worries people in the Government and in the student movement itself is that some of the more moderate student leaders were detained in January and February, and extremists gained credibility.

Concluded



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Diplomatic crisis returns to the Middle East; Moscow steps up anti-Zionist drive; Gulf War flares again

Arafat facing ominous future with Syria in control of the PLO

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, was flying to Sweden last night on an unofficial visit with his guerrilla movement divided as never before, his political independence ceded to Syria and his personal hopes for a Palestinian settlement in ruins.

He is to fly to Amman on Thursday, but several other PLO officials are reported to be travelling in haste to Damascus, where only 24 hours earlier, the Abu Nidal extremist Palestinian faction, had gloatingly claimed responsibility for the murder of one of Mr Arafat's closest colleagues. The presumably wanted to be on the winning side.

No comment came from Mr Arafat yesterday on the melancholy conclusion to his talks with King Husain and the effective failure of President Reagan's peace initiative. Nor was any likely to be forthcoming. In private King Husain is said angrily to have concluded that Mr Arafat failed as a leader because he ultimately placed the survival of the PLO above the country he aspires to rule. The PLO's integrity turned out to be more important to its leadership than the land they sought on the West Bank.

The Syrians, who have campaigned for so long to destroy the Reagan plan, were exultant. "Syria's prediction of the failure of American and Zionist plans to rule over the Arab nation and strike at the central Arab cause," bragged Damascus Radio, "has now started to take its course." But there was another more ominous note that was presumably aimed at Mr Arafat.

"All those who decide to follow Anwar Sadat's path and depart from the ranks of Arab masses will pay the price," the broadcast announced: and the PLO were left to wonder why these words sounded so like the recent statements of the Abu Nidal group. The significance of Sunday's murder in Portugal of Mr Issam Sartawi–one of the PLO's most moderate officials who wanted to recognize Israel–was obviously supposed not to be missed.

King Husain has good reason to be angry. For not only has the PLO's indecision destroyed the latest American peace initiative but it has also taken away from him the opportunity to atone for the loss of the West Bank and Jerusalem in 1967. A successful negotiation for the return of the West Bank would have afforded history a kinder interpretation of the Jordanian monarch than he is now likely to receive. Not that Mr Arafat will want to abandon him.

The King is still Mr Arafat's only conduit to the Israelis and at the Arab summit due in a week's time, the PLO leader will no doubt praise King Husain's efforts. Perhaps he will also try – vainly – to resurrect the doomed negotiations.

But these are dark days for the PLO which had insisted – indeed, demanded – after its battle in Beirut last summer that its independence should henceforth be safeguarded from all Arab interference. Instead, Syria has greater control over the Palestinian guerrilla movement than ever.

It remains to be seen whether the PLO itself can survive as a coherent organization after being torn apart over the past week. Mr Arafat's leadership is repeatedly being questioned and while his imminent demise is trumpeted far too frequently in the Middle East, he will very shortly have to decide whether to move closer to Syria and align himself with the rejectionist and uncompromising policy that he has so often – in private – condemned.

Setback for President: Mr Reagan explains to White House reporters the failure of his Middle East peace plan while Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State, looks on.

Jordan tries to avert an open break

Bahrain (Reuter) – Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization said yesterday that they would maintain normal relations, in what appeared to be attempts to prevent an outright split between King Husain and the PLO.

Comments by both sides seemed designed to avert a break after a Jordanian statement blaming the PLO for the breakdown of talks on a joint approach to peace negotiations in the Middle East.

In Amman, Mr Adnan Abu Odeh, the Minister of Informatiom, said that Jordan would continue to conduct normal relations with the PLO and that the organization's offices would still function in Jordan.

"Our bilateral relations are developing regardless of differences over the Reagan initiative", Mr Faruk Kaddumi, head of the PLO's political department, said.

In Bahrain, a senior official of the Gulf Cooperation Council said that Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies supported the Jordanian statement. "Jordan should not be forced to take any decision on peace moves unilaterally ... any decision on the issue should be endorsed by the Arabs."

In Cairo there was no immediate comment on the Jordanian move from Egyptian officials, but Western diplomats said the move was seen as a personal affront to President Mubarak, who has been publicly saying that peace prospects might recede unless the PLO and Jordan accepted the Reagan initiative.

In Damascus, Syrian officials and the state-controlled media made no comment on the Jordanian move. Syria has repeatedly criticized Jordanian-PLO cooperation. It backs the most radical Palestinian guerrilla groups.

● **TEL AVIV:** Israeli officials seemed happy yesterday about King Husain's decision, while moderates in the opposition expressed regret, Moshe Brilliant writes.

Israel's rejection of the Reagan plan last year has soured relations with Washington, while the Labour Party, which has traditionally advocated territorial compromises under which parts of the West Bank would go to Jordan, had been willing to discuss the plan.

Mr Begin, the Prime Minister, said yesterday that Washington may have had illusions about the PLO but Israel had known all along that nothing would come of the negotiations.

Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's envoy, arrived in Israel on Sunday night, for talks with officials. It was pointed out that his return had been scheduled before the decision by the Jordanian Government.

● **MOSCOW:** The Soviet Union said yesterday that Jordan's decision was a deadly blow to Washington's "feverish efforts" to carry through President Reagan's peace plan, AP reports.

Tass said the plan "has nothing to do with a genuine peace settlement but aims at splitting up the Arabs, perpetuating Israeli occupation of the Arab lands and building up in every way US military presence in the region".

● The first ever official Euro-Arab cultural symposium opened yesterday under the shadow of the failure of President Reagan's peace plan and of the assassination of Dr Issam Sartawi, Edward Mortimer writes.

Welcoming some 100 European and Arab intellectuals to the symposium, Herr Hans-Dietrich-Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, suggested that the worrying situation in the Middle East "may be partially remedied by dialogues such as we are starting today".

The symposium, has been organized as part of the official dialogue between the European Community and the League of Arab States.

● **RIYADH:** An optimistic note was struck yesterday by the Saudi newspaper, *Ukaz*, which said: "We should continue to pursue the peace option regardless of what happens in Amman."

The more radical *Al-Hadwah* was more sombre, and said that the basic cause of the breakdown of the latest peace initiative was the failure of the West to apply real pressure to Israel, Denis Taylor writes.

Greater American pressure to persuade Israel to remove its forces from Lebanon was urged by Prince Saud, the Saudi Foreign Minister, in his weekend discussions with Mr Francis Pym, the British Foreign Secretary.

The Saudis saw negotiations on the American plan as the only practical way forward for the Arabs. The sudden collapse of the initiative came as a shock.

Campaign puts Soviet Jews in fear

From Richard Owen Moscow

Soviet Jews are worried by a growing anti-Zionist campaign, which they fear heralds a new wave of officially-inspired anti-semitism.

The campaign is being spearheaded by General David Dragunsky, a veteran of the Second World War who is himself Jewish. He has made several television appearances to assail Zionism in powerful language. Attacks on Zionism have in the past been used by the Soviet authorities to encourage resentment of Jews and Jewish emigration to Israel.

Last week General Dragunsky appeared on television with two other Soviet Jewish figures, Academician Martin Kabachnik and Professor Samuil Zivs, to launch an "Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public". He linked Zionism to "the atrocities of Israeli aggression in Lebanon" and called on "all nationalities of the Soviet Union to struggle against this man-hating ideology".

Two weeks ago Tass issued a statement signed by a number of prominent Soviet Jews urging the Soviet leadership to "combat Zionism", which the statement described as "a concentration of chauvinism and racial intolerance". The US State Department said it was "deplorable that the Soviet regime should now enlist people of Jewish ancestry to participate in its anti-Semitic diatribes".

A number of Jewish writers have since come forward to condemn publicly "the bloody crimes of Zionism backed by American imperialism".

There have also been increasingly vehement condemnations in the Soviet press of Israeli policy in Lebanon and repeated warnings of an impending Israeli attack on Syria.

Jewish sources said the campaign was clearly intended to discourage Jewish emigration.

Sharon pays private call on Haddad

From Christopher Walker, Metulla

Reserve General Ariel Sharon, the controversial former Israeli Defence Minister yesterday paid his first visit to Israeli-occupied Lebanon since his demotion two months ago to Minister without Portfolio after the severe criticism of his conduct by the Kahan Commission into the Beirut massacre.

Transported in a military helicopter, the former defence chief held private talks with Major Saad Haddad, the Israeli-backed Christian militia leader, whose future role is the main obstacle to agreement with Lebanon on troop withdrawal.

The unexpected trip was seen in political circles as a determined attempt by Mr Sharon to demonstrate that he is still a power inside the government at a time when negotiations with Lebanon are reaching a critical stage. He is one of Major Haddd's strongest backers inside the Cabinet.

Sources close to Mr Sharon said later he went to southern Lebanon to see for himself the stiuation inside the 30-mile deep security zone which Israel is demanding north of its border as a strict condition of pulling out its 30,000 troops.

Despite the criticisms, Mr Sharon has been reinstated in the two key Cabinet committees covering defence and the Lebanon talks, a move which has attracted fierce criticism from the opposition Labour Party and dismayed senior members of the Reagan Administration.

Although Mr Sharon has said remarkably little in public since his demotion, he is reported to have become increasingly critical in private of some of the moves made by his successor Mr Moshe Arens. Mr Sharon has remained a firm advocate of Israel's hard line against American pressure for compromise over the long drawn out withdrawal negotiations which continued yesterday in the Israeli resort of Netanya.

Yesterday's occasion was a remarkably low-key affair. No advance warning was given by the Government of Mr Sharon's helicopter tour, and senior Israeli officers based inside Lebanon were at a loss to explain why he should have been returning across the border at the present time.

Beyond confirming that Mr Sharon had met Major Haddad at his house in Marjayoun, a military spokesman based in Metulla refused to provide any further details about the trip, which is believed to have included meetings with senior Israeli officers based in Lebanon where they are facing a dangerous upsurge of guerrilla attacks.

By coincidence, Mr Sharon's arrival in the border zone came less than 24 hours after the highest number of attacks against Israeli targets mounted on a single day for several months. In six seperate incidents on Sunday, one Israeli soldier was killed and three others injured.

The ambushes continued unabated yesterday when another Israeli soldier was wounded after his armoured personnel carrier ran over a land mine planted in the eastern sector. Military sources claimed later that the mine had been planted by Palestinian guerrillas operating from behind Syrian lines where a total of 7,000 Palestinians are now estimated to be dug in alongside Syrian troops.

In recent weeks, the Israelis have stepped up their military presence inside parts of Lebanon.

Dream fulfilled

Tel Aviv (Reuter) – Lydia Vashchenko, the Soviet Pentecostalist who spent nearly four years in the US Embassy in Moscow, has arrived in Israel. She said: "This is a dream come true for me."

Iran claims victory in big Gulf offensive

Bahrain (Reuter) – Iran, launching a new offensive in its Gulf war with Iraq, said yesterday it had recaptured a large area of Iranian territory and killed or wounded 3,000 Iraqi soldiers.

Iraq confirmed the offensive but said its forces beat off most of the Iranian thrust and captured 300 Iranians.

Both sides reported that fierce fighting continued yesterday in an area between Iraq's Missan province and the Iranian provinces of Ilan and Khuzwestan. There had been a relative lull in recent weeks in the two-and-a-half-year-old war.

There had also been specculation recently that they might agree to at least a limited ceasefire to allow the capping of damaged Iranian oil wells which have been leaking thousands of barrels of crude oil into the gulf.

The result of the leak has been a huge slick extending far across the strategic waterway and endangering the coasts of countries around the Gulf. Iran says the wells were hit by Iraqi fire in February and March.



The latest Iranian attack, which began on Sunday night, was a continuation of the Iranian offensive launched in February, according to a communiqué broadcast by Tehran radio.

Iraq, in a military communiqué, said the Iranians attacke along a 20-mile front, with the heaviest fighting occurring in an area between the border villages of al Eila and Zubeidat. A later communiqué said most of the Iranian thrust had been beaten back but fierce fighting continued.

● **LONDON:** An internal policy document of Iran's ruling party, the Islamic Republican Party, which has been smuggled out of the country by the Iranian opposition in Paris, throws some light on Iran's refusal to end its costly war with Iraq, Hazhir Teimourian writes.

The document, which is at least three months old, is in the form of a circular from the party leadership aimed at strengthening the resolution of lower-ranking activists harbouring new doubts on the wisdom of continuing the war. Significantly, the document admits some Iranian responsibility for the start of the war, although it was launched by Iraq 31 months ago.

One paragraph of the incomplete document reads: "You ouht to know that accepting a peace treaty would not merely weaken the hopes of Islamic nations in the power of Islam but is blasphemy.

"One of the basic conditions of any peace treaty would be to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of the other side. (Olof Palme the Swedish Prime Minister) has made it clear to us what this would mean. He said that the public media of the Islamic Republic for its leaders would have to delete from their proclamations any remarks that could incite the Iraqi nation against the Baathists. Probably most of the programme in the Arabic radio (of Iran) would have to be dropped, and the activities of Iraqi exiles here curbed.

Oil slick closes water plant

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia ordered the temporary closure of a desalination plant drawing water from the Gulf yesterday as an oil slick from damaged Iranian oilwells approached the Saudi coast, Reuter reports. The King has also banned fishing in polluted areas.

Andropov gets some American fan mail

From Our Own Correspondent, Moscow

Pravda gave extracts from letters which it said Mr Yuri Andropov had recieved from American citizens in praise of Soviet policies, and published a photograph of some of them to prove they were authentic.

The paper first dipped into Mr Andropov's mailbag in February, when it quoted from letters sent from the United States criticizing president Reagan's arms build-up and calling for peace with Russia. Incensed by a suggestion in *The New York Times* that some of the letters might not be authentic, *Pravda* yesterday showed a selection from the latest batch with American stamps and postmarks on the envelopes.

It said letters had come to the Kremlin from all over America, from Florida to Ohio and from New York to California.

"I believe you when you say you wish Americans and their familes well", wrote Mr Walter Kaiser from the American Legion, New Port Richey, Florida. "Let us prove to the world that great countries can live in peace". A 14-year-old boy called Andrew Broman from Lincoln, Nebraska, said he had heard a lot that was good about Mr Andropov and thought he would make a good leader of the Soviet Union.

Deborah Merritt from Brattleboro, Vermont, told Mr Andropov that she wanted him to know there were a lot of people in America who, like him, were opposed to the "insane logic" of nuclear war.

Pravda said that regrettably some of the letter writers, while supporting the idea of a nuclear freeze, were unaware that Moscow had "clearly and unambiguously" offered one. Equally, Mr Carl Shleus, from North Carolina, had favoured a reduced American arms budget provided Russia ceased its "support for the Afghan people against counter-revolutionary intervention". Mr Tom Bell from Washington thought that pro-Soviet Cuba was "too close to the United States".

Such people were the victims of "dirty work by propagandists from the military-industrial complex", and were misinformed, *Pravda* said. But fortunately most of the letters showed that most Americans had "common sense and a healthy practical approach"

IRA threat to British festival

From Christopher Thomas New York

An extraordinary festival of British culture – dance, theatre, sport, art and music – opens officially in New York tomorrow and will continue throughout the summer.

There will be a dazzling array of activity involving the Royal Ballet, the Royal Shakespeare Company, the London Symphony Orchestra and many others. There will be at least 200 different events but IRA supporters are threatening disruption.

The festival, entitled: "Britain salutes New York," is being financed by private industry. The event has assumed an enormous status value and there has been no problem persuading industry to put up about $3.5m (£2.3m).

It was all the idea of a retired British businessman, Mr David Lloyd-Jacob, who has spent many years in New York and thought the 200th anniversary this year of the Treaty of Paris which ended the American independance battle, should be commemorated in a spectular way.

Many British dignitaries are expected to turn up at different times. Everybody's hope is that the Prince and Princess of Wales will pay a visit.

Seven die in fighting at squatters' camp

Cape Town (Reuter) – Seven people died in factional fighting between rival groups in a black squatters' camp outside Cape Town on Sunday, police said yesterday. Another 26 were injured, some seriously.

A spokesman amended an earlier count of eight dead by saying that the charred remains of what had been thought to be an infant turned out to be a dog.

Pangas, axes and firearms were used in a pitched battle involving some 100 camp dwellers over still unexplained antagonisms. Fire destroyed five shacks, a school and several vehicles and police said four of the victims died of burns and three from axe or panga wounds.

A clergyman working in the area said a big source of tension was the presence of some 6,000 people who had been living in the camp illegally since 1978.

● **JOHANNESBURG:** More than 500 black miners who refused to go underground at a uranium mine where 16 workers were killed on Friday have been sent back to their tribal homelands, the company said yesterday, AP reports.

A spokesman for Gencor, the parent company of the Beisa mine, said the workers were considered to have resigned.

He said about 650 workers refused to go on nightshift Sunday at the mine near Welkom in central South Africa. Five miners were arrested when scuffling broke out. "This morning 509 workers elected to discontinue their employment on the mine and were taken to the nearest railway station."

He said 1,850 miners went underground as usual on the day shift.

Oxfam aid gets through

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Reassurances about the distribution of aid in the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia has come from Oxfam, who have had a senior official in the region for the last four weeks.

Dr Paul Shears, Health Coordinator, said yesterday on his return that food provided through the EEC aid programme was definitely reaching people in the most severely affected areas such as Wollo and Gondar.

Not only was it helping to prevent malnutrition but by reaching people in their villages it was encouraging them to remain there rather than crowd into refugee centres.

This meant that when the rains did eventually begin, they would be on the spot ready to plant crops for the next harvest.

Dioxin company defended by Swiss minister

Berne (Reuter) – Switzerland yesterday defended the chemical firm of Hoffmann-La Roche against allegations that it had concealed information from the West German Government on the whereabouts of two tonnes of highly-toxic dioxin waste.

The waste, from the disaster at the Hoffman-La Roche chemical plant at Seveso in Italy in 1976, was moved from Italy last year to an undisclosed destination.

Mr Alphons Egli, the Swiss Minister of the Interior, said yesterday that he was convinced that Hoffmann-La Roche had behaved honourably.

French ease tourist restrictions

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The Government has made important concessions over its planned restrictions on foreign travel by French tourists after talks with travel agents who had claimed that thousands of their jobs were threatened. Pre-paid package holidays are no longer to be subject to any cost limit.

Under the measures first announced by the Government as part of its austerity package on March 25 French tourists were to be restricted to spending a maximum of two thousand francs (£180) per adult per year on foreign holidays, plus 1,000 francs per child. The use of credit cards abroad was prohibited.

The ferocity of the ensuing outcry took the Goverenment by surprise, and the measures were immediately relaxed so as to allow spending of 2,000 francs in foreign currency for each person over the age of nine and 1,000 francs for each younger child, plus a further 1,000 francs in French currency per person. Th cost of air fares or other travel was not to be included in the limit.

That meant that a family of four with two teenage children could spend up to 12,000 francs or nearly £1,100 on their foreign holiday, excluding the cost of getting there. Businessmen were to be limited to spending 1,000 francs a day in foreign currency.

The latest concessions go much further. Tourists can now go for package holidays abroad, with no limit on cost, provided those holidays were advertised before March 25, and still be entitled to take with them 250 francs per person over the age of nine in foreign currency if on full board, or 750 francs if on half-board, plus 1,000 francs per person in French currency.

In return, the travel agents and tour operators have agreed to reduce their foreign currency spending between April 1 and October 31 this year by 25 per cent compared with the same period last year. That will mean cutting back on the number of package holidays on offer.

The Government still hopes to save 700,000m to 1,000,000m francs in foreign currency by its measures.

Top-level team to see Sultan

Lord Belstead, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, flies to Brunei with a full team of officials on Thursday, for a weekend of talks over the oil-rich sultanate's forthcoming independence, Henry Stanhope writes.

Reports that Mr Arthur Watson, High Commissioner in Brunei, had been recalled amid an atmosphere of "strained relations" with the Sultan were side-stepped by officials in Whitehall.

Relations between the two countries were "pretty good", they said. Mr Watson had returned only because he had completed four and a half years' service there.

Negotiations over the details of Brunei's independence were postponed in January when the Sultan objected to the low-level British team.

13 technicians held hostage

Algiers (AFP) – Thirteen foreign technicians, two of them Britains, employed by a West German geophsical prospecting firm have been held prisoner by Algerian workers on a site in southern Algeria since Monday.

They have been prevented from leaving the site by about 100 Algerians pressing for higher pay and improved working conditions.

Peking calls back editors

Peking (AFP) – A group of Chinese editors cut short a study tour of the United States and returned to Peking after China's suspention of all sports and cultural exchanges with the United States.

It was the first concrete action taken by China to protest at the United States decision to give political asylum to Hu Na the young Chinese tennis star.

Big US guns reach front

Bangkok, (Reuter) – Two C5 Galaxy aircraft loaded with eight 155mm howitzers landed in Bangkok after a non-stop flight from the United States. It was the second shipment of American weapons to arrive on Thailand's request.

The giant guns were immediately taken to the Cambodian border, where Thai and Vietnamese-led Cambodian troops are locked in artillery battles.

Town under the hammer

Mary Kathleen, (Reuter) – A week-long auction of the uranium mining town of Mary Kathleen in the Australian outback began with two churches, bus shelters and a supermarket, all iron-framed, up for sale. The 226 houses have already been sold.

Mary Kathleen, 900 miles northwest of Brisbane, was built in the late 1950s to provide Britain with uranium oxide. The ore ran out. In October, the land will revert ot pasture for sheep.

Soviet sacking

Moscow (AFP) – Mr Vladimir Lomonossov, president of the Soviet state labour and social affairs committee, has been dismissed and replaced by Mr Yuri Batalin, First Deputy Minister for oil and gas industry factory construction, Tass reported.

Lippizaner 2

Graz (Reuter) – Austria's Agriculture Minister Herr Günther Haiden disclosed plans to set up a second farm to breed Lippizaner horses to reduce the danger of virus infections. His ministry administers the stud farm at Piber, where 36 of the famous horses died from a rare combination of viruses.

Novosti's chief

Moscow (AP) – Mr Pavel Naumov, aged 63, becomes head of the semi-official Soviet news agency Novosti. Previously deputy head, he replaces Mr Lev Tolkunov, who was appointed Editor in Chief of *Izvestia* in February.

First black

Harare (Reuter) – The Zimbabwe Government appointed Mr Charles Utete as the country's first black Secretary to the Cabinet, the top civil service job. Mr Utete, aged 44, replaces Mr George Smith, reassigned to the Justice Ministry.

Corsica blasts

Ajaccio (AP) – Seven explosions destroyed holiday homes in Corsica owned by residents of Paris and, in one case, West Germany. Since April 1 there have been 35 such attacks, blamed on separatists seeking to end French rule.

Coal line

Peking (Reuter) – China is planning a 430-mile pipeline to transport coal from Jungar in Inner Mongolia where Occidental, the United States energy group, is to build a new mine.

هكذا من الاصل

Polish Government takes steps to control impact of Pope's visit

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish Government's deep anxiety about the possibility of pro-Solidarity demonstrations and social unrest during the Papal visit to Poland in June has become clear in its negotiations with the Catholic Church.

The church, though it will continue to press for a general amnesty for those arrested under martial law, appears to be reconciled to more piecemeal concessions before the Pope arrives. Officials hint that the process of granting clemency on an individual basis to some imprisoned Solidarity activists may be speeded up.

They are also suggesting that the Government is ready to allow the establishment of a Papal Nuncio in Warsaw, though the church would prefer to wait and see how successfully the Pope's trip is managed before committing itself to such an upgrading of diplomatie relations between the Vatican and a communist country.

Even so, the planning of the trip is notable for its attempts to cushion the Pope from the masses. He will be based in the Jasna Gora monastery in Czestechowa for four days, and will fly by helicopter to other cities, thereby reducing the need for public car journeys.

There is little stress on open-air Masses - probably only one will be staged - and television planners are hoping to give the visit broader coverage than in 1979, to reduce the number of people on the streets. Some factories will have television monitors, again with the idea of keeping down the crowds.

These elaborate precautions serve the joint purpose of increasing crowd control, ensuring that crowds do not become demonstrations, and improving the personal security of the Pope.

Any meeting with Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity, would almost certainly be in private, as a joint public appearance would be socially explosive.

A meeting with General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader, is envisaged early in the tour, and it is understood that Archbishop Luigi Poggi, a Vatican expert on East European affairs, has been consulted on the protocol of the talks.

Church sources emphasize, however, that the visit has not been neutered in the negotiations. The Pope has scope in his sermons to criticize the status quo in Poland. Moreover, the church has won the important concession of a visit to Poznan on or around the anniversary of the 1956 workers' riots.

A trip is also planned to a miners' shrine Silesia, where prayers are likely to be said for the miners shot by militiamen in clashes at the Wujek colliery soon after the declaration of martial law in December, 1981.

Officials seem adamant that martial law will not be lifted (it is only suspended at present) before the Papal visit.

● **Activist on trial:** Mr Edmund Balukawe, a prominent Solidarity activist in Szcezecin went on trial before a military court in Bydgoszcz yesterday. In February the European Parliament's Socialist group appealed for his release, after reports that he had begun a hunger strike. He is charged with advocating the overthrow of the socialist system and the withdrawal of Poland from the Warsaw Pact.

● **Popular complaints:** Mr Albin Siwak, regarded as a dogmatic Marxist within the Polish Politburo, yesterday called for tough controls on managers, chairmen of factories and high officials, and admitted that he had received many complaints from ordinary working people.

"They often report to me facts which are reminiscent of Wild West films or scenes from the Middle Ages. I find it deplorable that the majority of these complaints turns out to be true."

Mr Siwak, who was writing in the daily *Trybuna Ludu*, is in charge of the complaints department of the Communist Party Central Committee.



Over and out: Enrique Vera, a *Banderillero*, coming to grief while trying to plant his barbed darts in the bull's neck during a bullfight at Castellón, eastern Spain, on Sunday. He was taken to hospital with minor injuries.

Afghanistan negotiators show mood of optimism

From Alan McGregor
Geneva

In an atmosphere of determined optimism, two weeks of discussions on resolving the Afghanistan problem began at the Palais des Nations in Geneva yesterday, with the UN special representative, Señor Diego Cordóvez, acting as intermediary between Afghan and Pakistani delegations headed by their respective foreign ministers.

Mr Yaqub Khan, the Pakistan Foreign Minister, whose delegation went first to talk with Señor Cordóvez, said that whatever the difficulties, which could not be underestimated, the meetings should be "conducted in a positive spirit as a constructive endeavour to try to achieve some progress".

Since the previous round, last June, it had been possible to go gradually into greater detail as an approach to the substance of the problem. His Afghan counterpart, Mr Mohamed Dost, whose delegation went to the same room later to confer with the UN representative, declined to comment.

Señor Cordóvez has indicated that, as before, he is keeping the Iranians and the Russians informed of any significant development – though Afghan reisistance leaders maintain, of course, that, without direct involvement of either Soviet or resistance representatives, the discussions are unrealistic.

For his part, Señor Cordóvez speaks with assurance about "a convergency of determination to reach a comprehensive settlement". This, he says, is being shown by all governments concerned, without exception.

Poll rebuff for Nakasone policies

Tokyo (Reuter) – Leaders of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) admitted yesterday that its defeat in two key local elections amounted to a severe rebuff for Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, and his policies.

Mr Nakasone, criticized by left-wing opponents for his hardline defence stand, said of the results from the two areas considered particularly vital in the voting for local bodies across the country: "I sincerely accept the realities and will pull myself together".

He indicated that the results had sharply reduced the chances of a general election in June. He told reporters: "Lower House members should in principle complete their terms, I'm not thinking of a dissolution".

The four-year term of the Lower House is not due to end until June 1984 and an early poll had been predicted if the LDP did well in key areas. Instead, a Socialist was elected Governor in Hokkaido prefecture in northern Japan to end 24 years of conservative rule, while a Socialist-Communist candidate became Governor of Fukuoka in the south where the LDP had reigned for 16 years.

Mr Takao Fujinami, the Deputy Chief Cabinet Secretary, said the LDP accepted the outcome as a stern criticism of the Administration.

Mr Takeo Fukuda, the former Prime Minister, who is a strong critic of Mr Nakasone within the party, called the results utterly unexpected. "Both the Government and the Liberal Democratic Party should humbly reflect on them", he said.

Imee Marcos: Secret marriage after eloping

Manila's worst-kept secret out

From David Watts
Manila

Imee, the eldest daughter of President and Mrs Imelda Marcos, has given birth to a son in Hawaii and Manila's worst kept secret is out.

For months Imee's pregnancy has been the capital's hottest gossip in a city where the "First Family" dominates all the media.

But not a word of the impending confinement in the seclusion of a friend's house near Diamond Head has leaked into the newspapers or on to Manila's television stations. Imee's controversial marriage to a divorced basketball coach, Tommy Manotoc, a year ago is too recent for that. Mr Manotoc was formerly married to a beauty queen.

Mr Marcos had always had great marriage ambitions for the beautiful and talented Imee which were shattered when she eloped with Mr Manotoc to the United States and married him secretly.

The elopement was short lived but not Mrs Marcos's opposition to the marriage. Not long afterwards Mr Mantonoc was mysteriously kidnapped and disappeared for six weeks. He reappeared equally mysteriously after allegedly being rescued by the army.

The Marcos "family" have never publicly acknowledged the marriage, not least because Mrs Marocos, had other ambitions for Imee but also relatives of Mr Manotoc in the United States are leading anti-Marcos movements.

The Marcos' first grandchild weighed in at 6lb 8oz and is in good health. All Manila now waits to see if Mrs Marcos will fly to Honolulu to see the child. In public, at least, the two woman have lately appeared to be on better terms.

Greenland vote may alter relations with Brussels

From Christopher Follett, Copenhagen

Greenland's 32,000 electorate votes today in local elections, the result of which could affect the current delicate negotiations in Brussels on the territory's withdrawal from the EEC.

The elections are only the second in the vast icebound island since it achieved home rule under the Danish crown in 1979 and the first since Greenland narrowly voted to leave the EEC in a referendum last year.

Recently revised electoral laws make the outcome of the elections hard to predict, but the ruling moderate leftist anti-EEC Siumut party of Mr Johathan Motzfeldt, current chairman of the local Greenland Landsting (parliament) in the capital Godthaab is expected to lose ground to the opposition rightist and pro-Market Atassut party, paving the way for a minority administration

The possibilites are wide. The two main parties could combine, or either of them could ally with the leftist Iniut (Eskimo) party. There is also a "wild card" – an independent rightist candidate standing for the 1,200 newly-enfranchised Danes working at US military bases on Greenland. In the 26-seat Landsting one vote could make all the difference.

There is nonetheless broad political consensus in Greenland to seek an OLT (Overseas Lands and Territories) associate arrangement with the EEC, using the island's considerable offshore fish resources as a lever in negotiations with Brussels for withdrawal from the EEC by January 1, 1984.

West German trawlers currently fish some 16,000 tones of cod out of a total annual catch around 60,000 tonnes of the species off east and west Greenland, where French fishermen also take sizeable shrimp catches.

Greenland, which first became a Danish colony in 1721, originally joined the EEC along with Denmark in 1973.

Athens says yes, but . . . to EEC proposals

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The Greek Government told the European Commission yesterday that it was encouraged by its proposals for helping the economy to overcome the difficulties involved in community membership. It asked however, for further consultations to clarify some points.

The Greek reaction, described by experts as a qualified "yes", was communicated to *Mr Richard Burke, the European Commissioner* in charge of the memorandum, submitted by Greece last year, who visited Athens briefly yesterday.

After a meeting with Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, and his principal ministers, Mr Burke said at a press conference: "I am reasonably optimistic. The ministers gave me the impression that they were happy with the response given to the memoradum."

President Karamanlis, who is the architect of Greece's accession to the EEC made one of his rare press statements after receiving Mr Burke.

"*The Commissioner's* proposals are inspired by goodwill", he added, "and show understanding for the problems of the Greek economy. I believe the European Council will adopt them and improve them as suggested.

S Africa: Barbara Hogan

By Caroline Moorehead





Prisoners of conscience

A South African postgraduate student who helped to organize trade unions for black workers is serving a 10-year prison sentence. Since her arrest, Barbara Hogan, aged 31, has alleged that she was beaten up by security police. Two officers have been tried for assault, but acquitted after the magistrate ruled that her word alone was not enough to convict them.

On October 21, 1982, the Rand Supreme Court in Johannesburg sentenced Miss Hogan for treason. She had admitted to belonging to the banned African National Congress (ANC), but denied being a member of its military wing, or having taken part in violent activities. In the past, only members of this wing, Spear of the Nation, have been charged with treason and convicted.

Before her arrest, however, Miss Hogan had worked for the South African Institute of Race Relations, and had helped to arrange boycotts by the black community of companies involved in industrial disputes

The court was therefore able to declare that, since she was also a member of ANC, her activities had in effect furthered the organization's aims, one of which, the Government says, is to bring about the violent overthrow of the state. Though her offence was admitted to be "of rather a technical nature" her actions were judged as treasonable.

Since being taken into detention, Miss Hogan has spent some time in solitary confinement. A district surgeon called in to examine her at the time of her trial, has reported the presence of injuries he did not believe could have been self inflicted.



Miss Hogan: Actions seen as treason

Finns begin the search for new coalition

From Our Correspondent
Helsinki

Finland's centre-left coalition, led by Mr Kalevi Sorsa, resigned yesterday and talks began on forming a new Government following the recent general election.

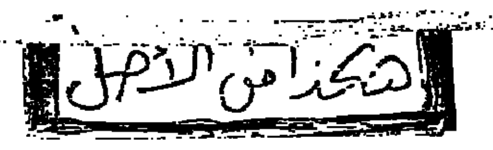
President Koivisto started the process by asking Mr Erkki Pystynen, the new Speaker of the Eduskunta, Finland's unicameral parliament, to find out what kind of a coalition is feasible.

Mr Pystynen, a conservative, is not, however, a Prime Minister-designate, who will be named after preliminary soundings are completed.

Mr Sorsa is the strongest candidate to succeed himself in the post of Prime Minister and the new coalition will almost certainly include the present coalition partners; Mr Sorsa's Social Democrats the Centre Party and the Swedish Peoples Party.

These three parties made gains in the elections last month. The Communists, who have been the fourth regular partner for more than a decade, lost heavily. Their internal quarrels are worse than ever and are likely to keep them in opposition. The party may split into two before the summer.

All important political leaders emphasize the need to form a broadly based coalition.



SPECTRUM

Bill Warhurst









Somewhere east of Okehampton, **John Young** finds a farm where children can muck out the stables, feed the ducks and forget television

Where city and country meet

The rain is advancing in cold, violent gusts, hiding the hills and reducing visibility to almost nothing as we pick our way along the narrow high-banked Devon lanes. Somewhere east of Okehampton we are halted by a tar-laying machine occupying the entire width of the road; retracing our steps and taking a still more circuitous route, we arrive only a few minutes late at one of those medium-sized Victorian gothic piles that look as though they were always intended to end their days as preparatory schools or convalescent homes.

In fact, Nethercott House is nothing of the sort: it is the headquarters of a unique project to bring children from what are conventionally known as deprived inner city areas into contact with rural life, encompassed not in picture postcards from the National Trust but in a muddy and frequently malodorous working farm.

Farms for City Children was founded eight years ago by Michael Morpurgo, a one-time Sandhurst graduate, army officer and later teacher in Kent, who has since learned to farm and earns a partial living as a writer of children's books (his latest, *War Horses*, was runner up for this year's Whitbread prize).

He and his wife, Clare, who was also trained as a teacher, had for some time cherished the idea of a project which would give urban children some understanding of what was for most of them a foreign country, inhabited by aliens. The opportunity to realise their ambition arrived providentially when their Land Rover got stuck in a ditch and had to be rescued by a tractor belonging to a local farmer, John Ward.

Casual acquaintance quickly blossomed into a business relationship. The Morpurgos, who had bought some land adjoining the Wards' farm, offered to make it available for extra grazing if, in return, John and his sons, David and Graham, would agree to groups of noisy urchins trailing after them as they milked the cows and made the hay.

If they needed any further convincing that their dreams and destiny were in tune, Nethercott House itself came on to the market. "Originally we had intended to find somewhere nearer London and take children on a daily basis," Michael recalls. "But now we were able to offer them accommodation for a whole week at a time."

By the time we have finished lunch, the rain has cleared and the third year pupils of the English Martyrs Roman Catholic primary school in Walworth, south east London, are ready for their daily round of farm tasks. Mary Paterson, one of the three teachers accompanying them, is on her twelfth visit. Asked if she sometimes feels more like a farmer than a teacher, she replies feelingly, "I wish I was." Not all of them feel the same way. The Morpurgos have unhappy memories of "stroppy" teachers who, in Michael's words, "did nothing but lean on their spades and complain."

"I used to dread confronting teachers who were not prepared to cooperate or to keep the children in order," Clare confesses. "But now it doesn't worry me in the slightest. In any case most of the schools come back each year, and we've had the chance to sort out the ones we don't want and tell them politely that they're not welcome."

The 40 or so children have been split into three or four groups, and about a dozen of them make their way down a muddy lane to the dairy, carrying pails and scrubbing brushes. Work in the dairy is accompanied by loud and spontaneous singing of "Daisy, Daisy", presumably in tribute to one of the cows, and "Old Macdonald's Farm."

Clare intersperses the work with little lectures. The male donkey has been gelded so he cannot give his companion any more babies. One of the hens has a bald spot on its back where it has been attacked by the others, the penalty of being bottom of the pecking order. A bright red comb indicates when a bird is laying eggs.

Each week of hard, healthy work costs a child's parents, or in some cases the local education authority, £45. The Inner London authority has strongly supported the scheme, and most schools taking part are from London or Birmingham. "It is quite different from the usual sort of school outing to Butlin's or the Isle of Wight," Michael emphasizes. "The children come here to work and to learn, and sometimes at first it's quite difficult for them to understand this."

Nethercott takes about 1,000 children a year, but the £45,000 or so they provide in income falls well short of the estimated running cost of at least £65,000. Some schools have been active in raising funds, and a Birmingham headmaster recently earned £600 by undertaking a sponsored walk from his school to the village of Iddesleigh, about a mile from Nethercott. Other aid has come from a variety of charities and from the BBC, Capital Radio and Sotheby's.

There have been occasional groups of handicapped children which were, according to Michael, "a marvellous success. The kids were such fun. The ironic thing is that if we were catering just for handicapped children, we would have no difficulty raising funds. But when most of the time we're dealing with just ordinary children, people tend to shrug their shoulders and imagine that the state looks after them, or should do."

Pigs are fed and piglets cuddled. Calves are released to race greedily to a pair of suckler cows. "Hey, that's a pedigree bull calf; it's worth £160, so don't kill it," Graham Ward shouts in mock alarm. "How many teats has a cow got? Where do hamburgers come from? What's a female sheep called?" Hands shoot up, faces beam, hay is fed to heifers, fresh straw is laid over carpets of dung. "Not quite like the picture books, is it?" Graham grins.

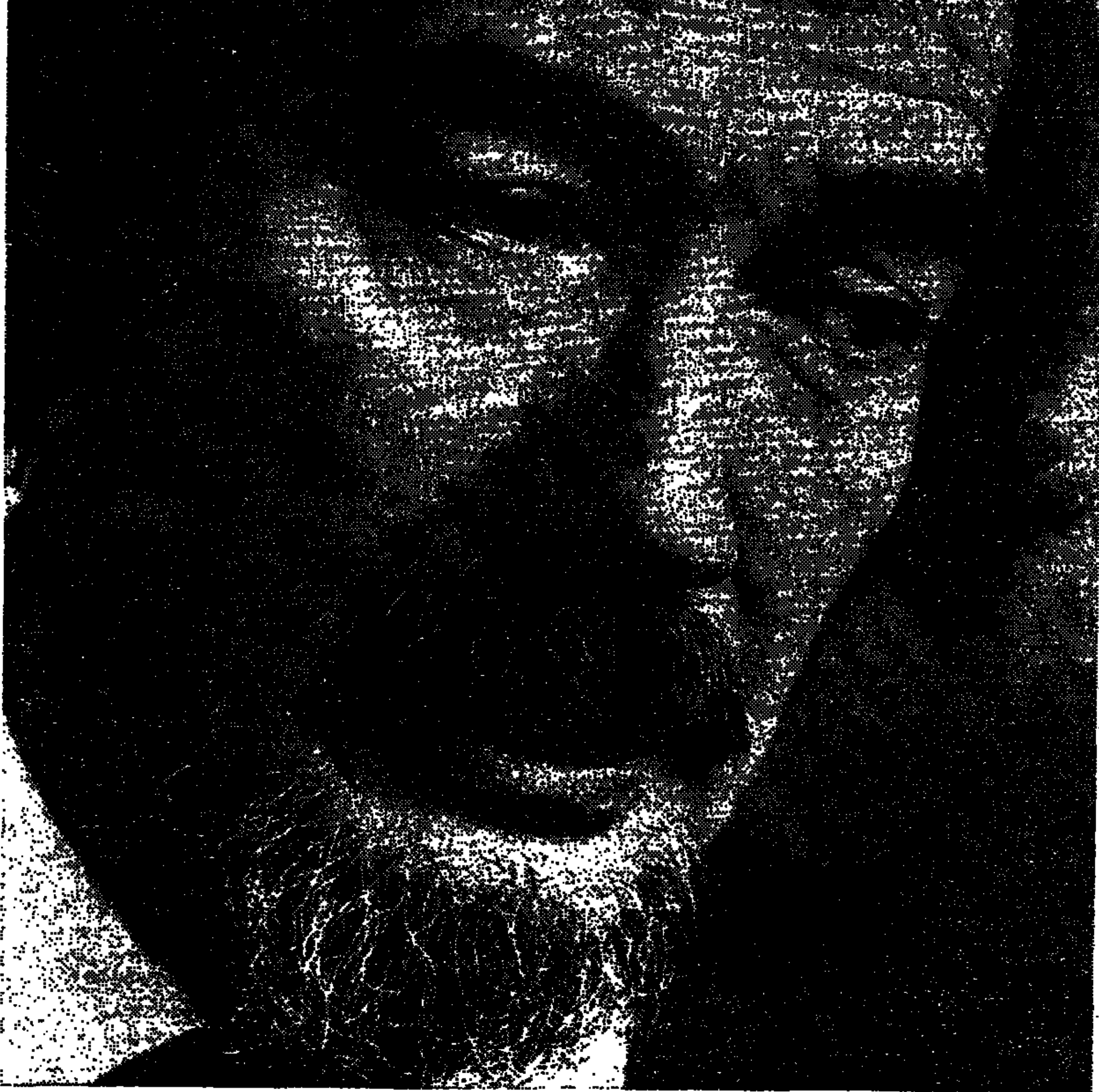
Next morning the sun is shining between scudding black clouds as we set off in gumboots across the muddy slopes to bring supplementary rations to the cows in a steep distant field. Mary O'Sullivan, the school's headmistress, cheerfully humping a sack of hay, says that on her first visit four years ago the Nethercott scheme was seen as a one-week experience, soon to be forgotten. Now it is integrated into a whole programme of environmental studies, each independent with the others. The children's enthusiasm is astonishing. "They haven't watched television all week and, do your know, no one has ever once mentioned it."

Back in the main house, Loraine Boyle, aged 10, produces her diary. "On Monday we stayed in and made the beds and swept the yard and took the horses down to the field and fed the ducks, chickens and cockerels and took the donkeys down to the field and cleared out the horses' stables and fed them and stayed in that night and had a rest. It was good that day."

In Tom Stonier's post-industrial future, surplus wealth will be distributed by a system of negative income tax

Visions of a world gone sane

By Neil Lyndon



Information, Professor Stonier says, is the means by which to regenerate Britain's prosperity

Professor Tom Stonier might say of himself the words with which Saul Bellow's Herzog was introduced: "If I'm out of my mind, it's all right with me."

Stonier and the fictional Herzog share many similarities: both are American Jews, academics, vague in manner and disordered with possessions but possesed by a mania to impose a compensating order. Both are voluble, even garrulous, endlessly inventive and always losing points of order, departure and conclusion in cascades of parentheses and by-the-ways. Tough cities of the north engage the affections of both: Herzog's Chicago is Stonier's Bradford, where he is Professor of Science and Society.

But where Herzog sailed in circles on a personal odyssey of introspection and self-examination, Stonier has embarked upon a voyage of discovery into seas of cosmological knowledge; and he has addressed his mind to, among other topics, the future of civilization, the economic development of the West, the end of all war, the substitution of natural energy sources for mineral fuels, and the growth of cancer cells in plants. Like one of Les Dawson's characters, Stonier can be imagined appearing on *Mastermind* and giving his chosen subject as "The Universe and all its contents".

On his new book, *The Wealth of Information*, he says: "It is an effort to kill off economic superstition and an attempt to focus a national discussion on the means to get out of the present economic mess, using post-industrial thinking."

Stonier's book takes its title and a part of its intellectual direction from Adam Smith's *The Wealth of Nations*, acting as a complementary voice to that key work of economic description and applying some of its methods, if not its terms, to the present day. Stonier says that where Smith wrote, in 1776, at the decisive moment of transition in Britain from an agrarian to an industrial society, we find ourselves today at an analagous point of transition from an industrial to a post-industrial society. In that post-industrial society, he says, information is the decisive commodity, displacing "land, labour and capital as the most important input into modern productive systems."

Stonier acknowledges no need – as in the models of the left – for the protection by tariff of Britain's heavy industries: "Let steel go, let automobiles go," he declares. The developing countries of the world should, he says, be the suppliers of industrial production to such post-industrial societies as Britain.

At the same time, Stonier antagonizes the Thatcherites in reversing the dictum of Adam Smith that the interference of government inhibits the growth of wealth: government in a post-industrial society, Stonier says, is not to be seen as a consumer of wealth but as the key force for investment in the knowledge industries which create wealth. As might be expected of a university professor, especially one faced, as Stonier is, with the closure of his department following government spending cuts, he thinks that the expansion of the higher education system is essential to Britain's transition to a post-industrial economy; and that spending on universities should not be considered philanthropic but directly productive of wealth.

What does he mean when he says that information is wealth? A vast and messy multitude of things, apparently. The information which creates a robot which, in turn, performs a productive task is wealth. The computer systems which maintain the electronic flow of credit are a form of wealth. The silicon-chip technology by which a desert can be irrigated and made to bloom is a form of wealth: "Wealth," he says, "is created when a non-resource is converted into a resource as a result of applying information."

The man who has taken on and contradicted all the leading contemporary theories of economic management is not, by early training, an economist (and thus he appears shaky on some elements of classical economics, such as prices). Now 56, he took his university education, at Drew and Yale, in microbiology.

During the late 1950s and the 1960s, he applied his scientific knowledge to the effects of radiation and fall-out from nuclear explosions and was a leading member of a group of American scientists who publicized these effects and campaigned against the testing of nuclear weapons. From 1971-1975 he was Director of Peace Studies at Manhattan College, where he developed his view that war between developed post-industrial societies is "an institution on the demise".

A kind of personal terror seems to inspire Tom Stonier to wish to become intellectual master of all the world's territories of knowledge. It is the fear that if he cannot understand the world, it will run madly into chaos and holocaust. He acknowledges that the mainspring of this terror and of his compensating desire for omniscience is likely to have been his early childhood experiences of running, as a refugee, from Nazi Germany, from which his family fled in 1936, first to Holland and then to New York. Stonier's father was unusual among the Jews of Hamburg, he says, for seeing plainly that Hitler's attitudes towards the Jews must lead to their destruction; and thus he affirms his debt to his father for a fixed belief that understanding and foresight are weapons and tools by which catastrophes may be averted. "If you know enough," says Stonier, "you can alter the path of human development."

This axiom, among others, places Tom Stonier as a Utopian of the old European schools, one who believes that social ills may not be intrinsic to human life but may be alleviated by applied reason and understanding. For instance, he supposes that the ancient antagonism of the people of Northern Ireland would soon evaporate if the proper order of post-industrial investment was made there – in education, in the new information industries, in the use of natural sources of energy, in agriculture and in fish-farming. In his book, he succinctly derides such a futile and cost- inefficient investment in conventional industry as De Lorean Motor Cars, showing how the £67m invested there to provide 2,000 jobs might, applied to the education system, create 10 times that level of employment. On this issue he speaks from a firm platform of direct personal knowledge: in Bradford, traditionally one of the industrial powerhouses of Britain, the largest employer today is the council, closely followed by the university.

Economists of all conventional schools – Keynesians and monetarists alike – might say that a society so lopsided as Bradford in its bias towards services unproductive of materials and commodities (wealth as it has been known) cannot stand. Stonier would answer that they have failed to grasp a cardinal shift in the economy. "Within 30 years," he says, "it will take no more than 10 per cent of the labour force to produce all of society's material needs – all food, clothing, textiles, furniture, appliances, automobiles, housing, et cetera."

At the end of our conversation, as at the end of his new book, Tom Stonier spoke of further visions which he blurred with an embarrassed reticence, lest he be thought a crank or crackpot: a vision, for example, of a post-industrial society so wealthy that it can, like Alaska in 1980, afford a negative income-tax and distribute surplus revenues in cash to its citizens. "I believe that we are witnessing the beginnings of a process as profound as the origin of life itself," he says.

If Tom Stonier is out of his mind, it seems to be all right with him; and he certainly does not seem to be harming anybody else. But what if he is right?

MOREOVER... Miles Kington

Keeping life's great goal in view



Hello.

Phil Marsh here. The totally Reverend Phil Marsh, Football Adviser to the Church of England.

Yes, Fund-raising Phil.

I'm here today to make an appeal on behalf of this week's good cause. I wonder if you can guess what that is? Do you know what needs support more desperately than anything else in British life today?

That's right. British football. Once upon a time, football was the most popular leisure activity in Britain, after religion. Every week twenty million people would turn up at Old Trafford, and that was just on the days when Manchester United were playing away. But now football ranks 89th in the list of British sports, lower even than stamp collecting, lawn-mower racing and budgie-baiting. This can't be right.

And now things may be even worse, if football disappears from television. In future you may switch on for the match of the day to find yourself watching basketball on ice from Stockholm or underwater surfing from Australia. This can't be right, either.

One of our basic human rights, along with the right to strike and the right to waste time in the last five minutes, is the right to switch on the television at any time of night or day and see a man called Brian saying: "More football after the break."

We at the Church of England Home for Distressed Footballers have already seen the effect on young players. There are young men here who have decided to devote the best years of their life, between 19 and 21, to the game they love, and are still earning less than a million pounds a year. This tragedy can't be right.

I especially remember one young man who arrived last month, discarded by his team simply because he wasn't playing well enough. I bade him welcome. He responded by aiming a vicious kick at my shins. Later, he explained his action thus: "Sorry, Rev. I thought you were going to retaliate."

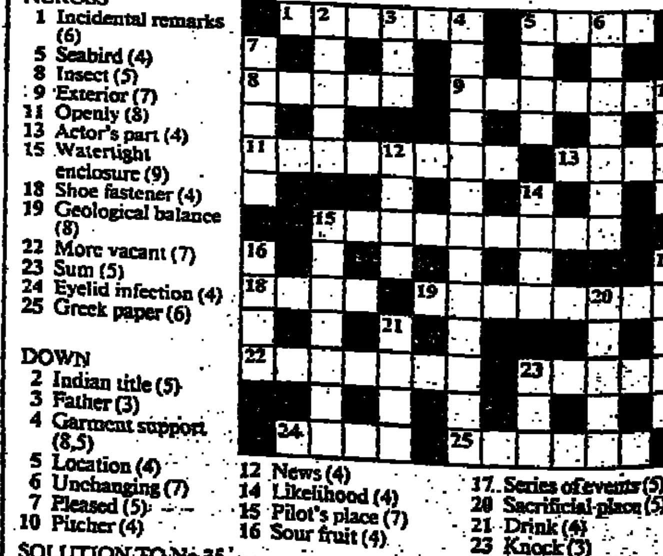
Luckily I was an old enough hand to see this coming, and managed to scythe him down before he could get me. This young man is now in hospital, where we can look after him. But for this sort of work we need money, and that is why we are asking each of you to send a million pounds to help British football.

There are some people who say that British football is too far gone, and that we now have to pray for its soul. But believe me, we have tried that all this season. And now England does not have a single team left in European competitions. What God is telling us, I think, is to roll down our socks and get really stuck in. This must be right, surely.

We in the Church of England are especially aware of football's plight, as religion itself used to be Britain's top leisure activity and we are now even lower down the list than football. We need even more money than football, if that is possible. In fact, religion will be next week's good cause and I'll be back then to tell you more about this wonderful pastime.

Meanwhile, though, all we ask for football is a million pounds each. It isn't much, but it's a start.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 36)



ACROSS
- 1 Incidental remarks (6)
- 5 Seabird (4)
- 8 Insect (5)
- 9 Exterior (7)
- 11 Openly (8)
- 13 Actor's part (4)
- 15 Watertight enclosure (9)
- 18 Shoe fastener (4)
- 19 Geological balance (8)
- 22 More vacant (7)
- 23 Sum (5)
- 24 Eyelid infection (4)
- 25 Greek paper (6)

DOWN
- 2 Indian title (5)
- 3 Father (3)
- 4 Garment support (8,5)
- 5 Location (4)
- 6 Unchanging (7)
- 7 Pleased (5)
- 10 Pitcher (4)
- 12 News (4)
- 14 Likelihood (4)
- 15 Pilot's place (7)
- 16 Sour fruit (4)
- 17 Series of events (5)
- 20 Sacrificial place (5)
- 21 Drink (4)
- 23 Knock (3)

SOLUTION TO No 35

ACROSS: 1 Unconfirmed 9 Indulge 10 Taste 11 Ash 13 Afro 16 Parr 17 Virile 18 Inca 20 Fern 21 Stucco 22 Upas 23 Gaul 25 Mew 28 Libra 29 Amongst 30 Precipitate

DOWN: 2 Nadir 3 Only 4 Flea 5 Ruth 6 Ensnare 7 Hilariously 8 Retranslate 12 Solace 14 Ova 15 Writhe 19 Chamber 20 Fog 24 Angst 25 Marc 26 Wasp 27 Foot

هكذا من الاصل

FASHION by Suzy Menkes

THE OTHER CHIC

■ The recent fashion collections offer fascinating new evidence for the theory that there is a correlation between the hemline and the economy.

In Robert Beckman's newly published book *The Downwave* (Milestone Publications £7.95), the economist elaborates on the idea that louche and provocative fashions (low necklines and thigh-high skirts) reflect expanding economies and that a downturn reduces this "erotic capital", sending hemlines modestly downwards and necklines to Puritan heights. The "hemline indicator" has been traced back over a span of 200 years.

But there is now no single fashion style. The wide divergence in skirt lengths between the different fashion capitals which I discussed last summer was even more marked for the autumn season. In particular, the French, to the surprise of the fashion world, almost unanimously dropped their hemlines to mid-calf. This fall (in contrast to the short, sexy clothes currently in the French shops) occurred in the same week that President Mitterand was putting a metaphoric corset on the economy. The expansive socialist programme of spending was at an end and so was the short-lived mood for sexually titillating fashion.

Meanwhile, back in Britain, the London designers, equally unanimously, raised their hemlines. Economists can work out a suitable scenario for Britain's future performance . . .



■ "We are united by colour," says painter and weaver Kaffe Fassett of the two artist friends who share his exhibition opening in Covent Garden today.

Kaffe Fassett is best known for his knits – rainbows of colour that clothe the famous, like Lauren Bacall, Ali McGraw and John Schlesinger, and also inspire more earthbound knitters to experiment with pattern and colour.

The magic carpet coats and jackets – all designed for both sexes – form the core of the selling exhibition, but Kaffe Fassett's rich patterns and colours are also on show in his paintings and needlepoint. Alongside are Richard Womersley's densely-textured rugs and blankets and luminous photographs by Steve Lovi, many of them still lifes of Kaffe's work.

The three artists work together and "spark each other off," says Fassett who came to London from Big Sur, California in the 1960s. The exhibition has been mounted by Hugh Ehrman who has worked with Kaffe Fassett to produce tapestry kits and more recently knitting packs, both of which will be on sale to encourage the rest of us to emulate the artists. Kaffe Fassett at Seven Dials Gallery, 56 Earlham Street, Covent Garden, London WC2 until April 23 (closed Sundays).

■ It started as a brief homage to Noel Coward. Now the selection of chic silk dressing gowns that Simpson, Piccadilly, put on sale beside a video recording of the recent television documentary, have proved a West End sell-out. Any man who fancies a slither of wrap-round silk or an elegant towelling robe (in a selection of fruit sorbet colours at £60) will find the ground floor of the store stamped with Coward's fashion trademark.

The simple, tailored dressing gown, so difficult to find in frillier female lingerie departments, is an all-British fashion story, and I suspect that many of Simpson's customers will consider it too good to be left to the men.

■ Imaginative cotton weaves, richly coloured wools, luxuriously decorated textiles and boldly patterned knits were all on display last week at Fabrex, the annual British fabric fair now in its fifth year.

New this season was a special stand devoted to the imaginative work of four young designers, all award winners in the Royal Society of Arts Design Bursaries.

Julia Witten's collection of cotton weaves with a slightly worn effect was given the main award. The 22-year-old textile designer used particular inspiration as she followed the brief to create fabrics that could be made by a small production unit – such as she herself hopes to become when she leaves Brighton polytechnic this year.





Left: Sunshine separates. Silver *grey linen sleeveless top £45, slim* half-lined skirt £59. Also in peach, rose pink, pale blue and honey beige from Roland Klein, 26 Brook Street W1, Harvey Nichols and Ambers of Amersham. Skirt also Suzanne, Cobham. Earrings by Monty Don for Roland Klein. Silver, blue and black triple chain belt, £15, and metal twist bangles £4 each, by Sheila Teague from Detail, Endell Street, WC2; mail order from Sheila Teague, 45/46 Charlotte Road, EC2. White and black Chanel-style sling-backs £32 from Hobbs, 47 South Molton Street W1, 84 Kings Road SW3, 9 Hampstead High Street, NW3.

Above left: The basic suit. In grey *and black stripe* linen and silk mix with long collarless jacket and mid-calf button-through skirt (or alternative skirt to the knee). Price £169. Black and white spotted silk fly front top £59. All from Roland Klein Brook Street W1, Taylor and Hadow, Beauchamp Place SW3, Ambers, Amersham, Frazers, Glasgow, Silver and black anodised aluminium earrings £17.25 and twisted metal bangles, £4 each, by Sheila Teague from Detail, Endell Street WC2. Silver grey tights by Elbeo. Punched leather slip-ons by Drizzle £18 in *white, black, and red from* Way In at Harrods, Harvey Nichols, Chelsea Cobbler, 54 King's Road SW3 and selected branches of Rayne.

Above right: Black and white graphic check tunic and black pants (or with alternative straight skirt) £149 from Roland Klein, 26 Brook Street, W1, Taylor and Hadow, Beauchamp Place, SW3, Ambers. Amersham. Frazers, Glasgow. Pearl and crystal necklace by Monty Don for Roland Klein. Sparkle bar brooch by Corocraft. Earrings by Butler and Wilson. Black satin evening shoes with bow ties £95 from Manolo Blahnik. 49/51 Old Church Street, London SW3.
Below: Grey and black pure silk dress with long sleeves and soft *waist, £195 in various colours.* From Roland Klein, 26 Brook Street, W1, Selfridges, W1, Harvey Nichols SW1, Suzanne, Cobham, Surrey and Ambers, Amersham, Bucks. Striped silk and linen jacket as suit above. Black silk boater by Viv Knowland £49 from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge. Black multi-chain belt and silvered earrings by Sheila Teague from Detail, Endell Street, WC2; mail order from 45/46 Charlotte Road, EC2. Bone tights by Elbeo. Spotted shoes with ankle ties by Camille Unglik from Rayne 66 New Bond Street, W1, Harrods, Harvey Nichols and selected branches of Rayne.

Hair by Clifford Brake for Michaeljohn.
Make-up by Clifford Brake for Charles of the Ritz

Photographs by John Swannell.



Roland Klein: a French background and a feel for fashion

Best shop assistant in town



"I hate clothes that are fussy."

Roland Klein plays with his collection *like a child with a* Rubik cube. Nimble fingers work skirts, suits, jackets, dresses in ever-changing combinations.

"Everything goes with anything," he says. "I work from piece to piece and from season to season to build up a wardrobe. It all follows on."

Almost every working day of the year, Roland Klein practices his skills at putting clothes together by serving in his small London shop, where uninitiated customers must think that they have stumbled by chance on the best sales assistant in town. He says that it is his way of going direct to his public where "they can see the way I am thinking and the way I like to work." He also, he admits, actually enjoys fitting clothes to customer and has a feel for fashion that may come partly from his native French background. It is also the fruit of years of quiet apprenticeship before he emerged ten years ago with his own label and more recently with his own shop.

"Being French, one has one's feet on the ground," he explains in his Gallic lilt untouched by years in England. "A French woman only buys a colour and a line that lasts from one season to the next. We are practical, careful about money. The French are a solid people."

Roland Klein also had a solid fashion training at a classic couture school in Paris, where the star pupil of the previous year was the young Yves Saint Laurent and his contemporaries were Jean-Louis Scherrer and Tan Giudicelli.

Klein went on to work in haute couture in the tailoring room at Dior and for three years at Jean Patou, where he was assistant to Karl Lagerfeld. "He was wonderful to work with," says Klein. "He is a very nice person, and also an artist, interested in everything, mad about opera, music and painting. I learned a lot from him."

To understand Roland Klein's clothes, you must look neither for flamboyant statements of style nor for the rather English decorations of sweet frills. I see in his harmony of line, cut and proportion an elegance which springs from the couture training of 20 years ago. His new autumn collection, enthusiastically received a month ago, is based on just one simple theme – the blouson – and on a quiet colour palette of cream and grey. His current collection is played out in shades of grey, black and white, using stripes and spots as the only patterns, so that literally every item you see in the pictures slots in with something else, according to your own taste and style.

"My target customer is a business women who works and travels, who has children and takes holidays," he explains. "She takes a lot of care choosing her clothes, but when she puts them on she forgets about them. I hate clothes that are fussy or don't hold together properly when you move or bend down."

His collection comes into that vanishing category of clothes that are properly made and finished in good fabrics, and in a price bracket that is halfway between high fashion and high street. The entire spring wardrobe photographed on this page adds up to just under £700, with the average outfit around £150 (or less if you choose the man-made alternatives to pure silk).

The clothes are made by his parent company, Marcel Fenez, whom he joined when the "swinging sixties" acted as a fashion magnet drawing him to London. It is just ten years since the company's founder, Marcel Fenez, had the foresight to give Roland Klein his own label, thus preventing the usual flight of a strong designer to set up on his own. The shop in Brook Street was opened two years ago as part of the process of bringing the designer out of the shadows.

Now the shop has some star-studded customers (including the Princess of Wales, although Klein is too discreet to mention her). But he has the same zeal to communicate his clothes to customers in the Roland Klein boutiques at Harrods and Harvey Nichols, where he personally trains the staff and explains the clothes to them.

I told Roland Klein that his seminars of style were too good to give away. So he has decided to combine his own plan of a customer show with a fashion workshop in which he will explain how his clothes work together. I said that I would challenge all my readers who doubt that modern fashion can ever be for them, to come and see him in action. The shows will be on Thursday April 21 (details below) with myself in the role of introducer and observer. They will take place not in a grand hotel ballroom, but in the Marcel Fenez showroom, for Roland Klein's philosophy is that clothes are made to be worn, not for a fashion extravaganza.

"I don't make clothes for the catwalk and I don't even think that they should be worn exactly as they are shown," he says. "I suppose that my ideal customer would be a career woman of some personality who puts her own stamp on my clothes." He himself personifies this quiet elegance with his neatly clipped moustache and well-brushed shoes at the extremities and a smart collar, pearl grey tie, simple black cotton sweater and Prince of Wales check trousers in between.

His Parisian contemporaries are now part of massive and money-spinning fashion empires with licensing arrangements round the world and their labels on everything from umbrellas to undies. By contrast, Roland Klein, although his clothes sell well throughout Britain and abroad, lives modestly. His elegant house in Kensington is decorated with the exquisite good taste that first brought him to the attention of Karl Lagerfeld. (Klein did the workroom decor for a party at Patou and was made design assistant on the strength of it.)

The home buyer at Harvey Nichols was so impressed by Klein's sense of style that she asked him to design a range of bed linen (including a chic striped dressing robe) that is now on sale nationwide. He is working on other design projects, and I would not underestimate the chances of this discreet Frenchman, still only 44, having his elegant signature on boxes of shoes (or even boxes of chocolates) before the eighties are much older.

Roland Klein fashion shows and style seminars on April 21 at 11.00 am and 3.00 pm at 26 Bruton Place, W1. Tickets £7.50 from 26, Brook Street, London W1.

Tomorrow:
Wednesday Page
Luring ways with trout; Penny Perrick's Connemara Diary



THE TIMES DIARY

The Third Greene

Those who watched Graham Greene's *J'accuse* programme on BBC 2 over Easter may wonder at the way the writer has sought publicity in the case of the French mafia, when before he has shunned it. No one should be surprised though at his appetite for litigation. There was, for instance, a fierce row in 1960, when Greene's little-remembered oldest brother Herbert raised a petition against the BBC's decision to end the nine o'clock radio news, an important feature of wartime life. The younger brother, Hugh Carleton Greene, had just become director-general of the BBC and Graham thought Herbert was trying to spoil things for Hugh. So he threatened to stop Herbert's allowance, a rather pitiful few shillings a week.

Herbert then presented the *Daily Mail* with a pile of Graham's boyhood diaries and letters, including a poem about how he disliked kissing his aunts. Graham was furious and got lawyers to squash the whole thing. Daniel Guy, whom Greene accused, has a tough adversary.

Turf accountant

Like Corbiere, Simon Cawkwell, an accountant and keen punter, is known to his friends as Corky. He also shares with the eight-year-old chestnut gelding the distinction of having won at Aintree on Saturday. Seven weeks ago he put £200 on the horse at 25 to one and then, having seen him run at Cheltenham, staked another £800. Cawkwell, £25,000 richer, tells me he thought his luck might be in when on the day before the National he saw a French coach in Hanover Square. It carried the name "Corbiere's Grand Raid."

Flying colours

The National Horseracing Museum find they have backed a useful couple of winners too. The museum's editor, Patricia Connor, and designer, Ivor Heal, have just carried off the European Exhibition of the Year award in Milan for their work on The Vikings in England exhibition, which was staged in Denmark in 1981 and York in 1982. Acquisitions for the museum, which the Queen opens at Newmarket on April 30, are still coming in. Among the latest are Fred Archer's travel bag and a pair of boots made for Lily Langtry, who was a regular at Newmarket.

● *A Labour party worker in the Llw valley near Swansea put the occupations of four councillors seeking re-election in the space provided on their nomination papers for their party membership. As a result of the mistake the poor fellows will now appear on the ballot papers as the Retired Party.*

Nuclear threshold

The Royal Institute of British Architects is to stage a formal debate tonight on the motion: "This house believes nuclear shelters to be a prudent precaution". I never thought it was an architect's function to advise a client as to whether he really needed whatever folly he was minded to build. The architect's job, surely, is to make it look good – especially if the building is likely to be the final monument to civilization as we know it.

Unfair dinkum

Spare a thought for Patrick Catling, author of *The Experiment*. In Australia recently for the *National Graphical Magazine* and the *Daily Telegraph*, he was exploring the outback when a dingo bit him in the behind, leaving a 10-inch scar. Catling is now back home in Co Cork, nursing himself with liberal doses of Irish whiskey.

● *Among items on display in the Indian handicrafts shop of the Metropolitan Hotel, Dubai, is a piece labelled "solid coconut hand carved bowel". I am assured it does not come from the bottom end of the range.*

Tropical crush

Mrs PHS is newly returned from Barbados, where she has been refurbishing her golden suntan in preparation for the launch this month of a book she has written. She stayed, grandly enough, one would have thought, at Glitter Bay, listed by Rene Lecler in his *The 300 Best Hotels in the World*.

Imagine her surprise, then, to discover that the carpet in her room was inhabited by worms – an inch or more long, black, thin, and rather easy to crush. The worms, she was told, are harmless and known as Christmas worms because their incursions are worst in the festive season.

Not keen on worms, even in the garden, my dear wife thought she might seek shelter at Sandridge, a hotel recommended on the BBC. "We have absolutely no worms", the manager assured her. "Our problem is crabs."

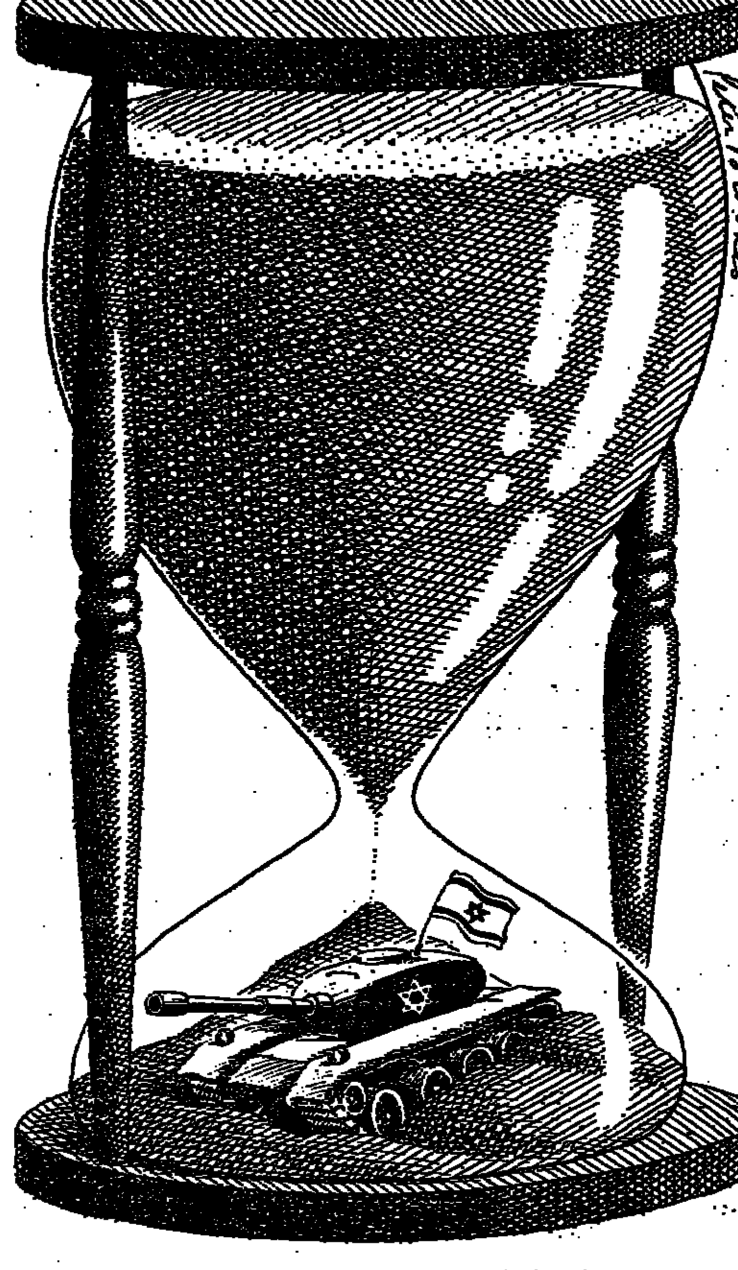


The Dangerous Sports Club's avant-ski race down the Black Slalom course at St Moritz is safely over. Tommy Leigh-Pemberton, son of the governor-designate of the Bank of England, completed the course in a supermarket trolley on skis. Mike Boyd-Mansell survived a ski jump on a deck chair – though the canvas did not. Xan Rufus-Isaacs took the prize for most unusual descent – astride an inflatable doll on a sofa. A grand piano completed the course, upside down, but none matched the turn of speed shown by a kitchen chair, which completed the 500-metre run in 23 seconds.

PHS

Lebanon: Robert Fisk reports on the chilling parallels with Vietnam

When will the Israelis go?



Beirut

The Israeli soldiers were sitting in their company headquarters just off the Damascus Road, some leaning on chairs, others lounging across military issue beds. The faded cream walls were covered in the sort of obscene graffiti with which all armies embellish their front line positions. A kerosene heater sputtered away on the floor. Some of the soldiers were tired; all held opinions about the Lebanon war.

"Do you realize", a middle-aged medical orderly said, "that if we leave this part of Lebanon, chaos will follow. Of course we want President Gemayel to take control of Lebanon but he can't do it at the moment. He probably doesn't control more than two houses. And we know that multinational forces can't do the job." There was a ripple of unkind laughter around the room.

But was it worth it? Was it worth so many thousands of civilian deaths – was it worth more than 450 Israeli deaths – to come here to this dirty, half-ruined building on a Lebanese mountainside and sit here night after night, surrounded by real or potential enemies?

A soldier by the door spoke first. "Galilee was under constant attack", he said. "Our civilians were dying there and they lived in this tension day after day. We couldn't let that go on year after year. No one could. What could we do?" But why, then, did the Israelis go as far north as Beirut?

Two soldiers believed that Ariel Sharon, then Israeli Defence Minister, should have pushed on into west Beirut in the first week of the war. Another thought the Israeli army should have stopped at the Awali River, just north of Sidon. There were serious doubts. "There was a point", said a young reservist, "when we started asking 'How far north? To Tripoli? To Ankara? Where *are* we going?' But we had to get the PLO out of Beirut."

The soldier by the door wanted to know why "our friend" America had turned against Israel. The doctor growled one word: "Weinberger."

Someone talked about destroying the PLO, but another, more reticent soldier interrupted him. "The word should be 'pressure' not 'destroy'," he said. "The problem is not the Palestinians or the Israelis – but their leaders. There is only one way to stop the PLO doing these terror things – by making friends with the Palestinians."

In the whole company headquarters, only two of the soldiers belonged to the Peace Now movement, and the Israeli army is not about to walk out of Lebanon in protest against a futile war that has gone terribly wrong. But the odds are stacking up against Israel's soldiers here, and there are increasing signs that they know it.

Sometimes it is an image that provides the evidence: the convoys of Israeli buses driving fast up the main highways, the soldiers poking their rifle barrels, porcupine fashion, through the windows in preparation for an ambush, the trucks at both ends draped with machine guns and belt-fed ammunition – or the young soldier whom we found last week in the spring sunshine of the Bekaa Valley, watching a convoy recede into the distance.

"My Jeep broke down," he told us as he stood, rifle at the ready, on the lonely roadside. "Who are you? Where are you from?" This was no victorious soldier on conquered land but a nervous, frightened lad, far from home and safety, amid the blood-red poppy fields of the Bekaa.

The casualty figures are even less comforting for the Israelis. Of the 462 Israeli soldiers killed since the invasion last year, 113 of them have died since December, when the war was supposed to have ended. The comparable figures for the wounded are 361 out of 2,489.

Palestinian and Lebanese guerrilla attacks in southern and central Lebanon are again increasing. Only last week, Finnish and Irish troops of the United Nations force in the south discovered two new arms caches containing grenades, ammunition, two mortars and a freshly-painted cannister of explosives. The army of guerrillas – the "terrorists" in Israeli terminology – have not been beaten after all.

The Israelis know it. Around the highway to Damascus, in the mountains of the Chouf, in much of southern Lebanon, Israel does not even control the countryside. Her troops maintain only a tenuous grip over the main roads. Despite the army's much-publicized ability to withstand the effects of the Lebanese winter, the tracks of its Merkava and Centurion tanks are showing serious metal fatigue problems.

Strategically, the Israelis' front line is a nonsense. Since the Sabra and Chatila massacres, the Israeli army has tried hard to dissociate itself from the Phalangists whom it once proclaimed as loyal allies, but Brigadier-General Amnon Lifkin's 162nd Division has been left holding the road bridgehead around Beirut, the supply route which Sharon forged to the Phalange but which is now little more than a military embarrassment. Lifkin has withdrawn his armour from Beit Mary to the north and would like to pull back to Damour, south of the capital.

The Israeli army's press spokesmen – still ensconced in the villa of a Saudi princess outside Beirut – are now producing broadsheets containing highly selective quotations from the report of the Kahan commission into the massacres, each designed to show that the Phalange should bear responsibility. But the same press office is still putting out the inaccurate and underestimated civilian casualty figures of last summer and its words lack credibility even with Israeli soldiers themselves.

Back in the early 1970s the same thing happened in Northern Ireland: British officers simply no longer believed what their own publicity machine was saying. In Lebanon, Israeli officers are generally honest about these things, admitting that last year's casualties were far higher than claimed, that the Israeli army was responsible for sending the Phalange into the camps.

Israel's stated military aims in Lebanon have also grown confused. When her army invaded last June, it was allegedly sent into battle to ensure the security of Galilee and push the Palestinian guerrillas 25 miles to the north. But when the Israelis reached Beirut, the emphasis changed: now they were going to free Lebanon from "terrorism" and hand back Lebanon's sovereignty to a legally elected president. But after Bashir Gemayel's assassination and the horror of the massacres the policy shifted again.

There were gun battles between Maronite Phalangists and Druze in the Israeli-occupied Chouf mountains – with guns supplied by the Israelis – but Israeli spokesmen then virtually washed their hands of the affair. The Israelis tried to arrange ceasefires, but, they said, the Maronite-Druze fighting involved old prejudices and had been going on for more than a century. The Lebanese, particularly the Druze, could not accept this. Was not anti-semitism also an ancient prejudice? Why could Israel not take the same view here?

In the Bekaa, the Israelis are now facing a long war of attrition with the Syrians. In the south of Lebanon, Colonel Haim of Israeli army intelligence – together with an Israeli officer who uses the name Abu Noob, have now persuaded several village leaders to pay taxes for militias loyal to Israel. The Israeli army has started calling these militias by the anodyne title of the Territorial Brigade; their artificially created village committees have been graced with the democratic name of the United South Assembly.

Dany Chamoun, the son of the right-wing former president, has been down in Marjayoun paying court to Israel's ally, Major Saad Haddad. There is an alliance in the making here, for with Haddad's militia and Chamoun's political rehabilitation in Beirut, the Phalange could lose its control of the presidency now held by Amin Gemayel. And the Israelis are fast losing patience with Gemayel's intransigence.

But Lebanon is not a client state. It is a quagmire which the Israeli government is still reluctant to leave. Israel's new fortifications in the Bekaa suggest a prolonged stay, for years rather than months, and the possible partition of Lebanon. Mr Begin, who knows his Bible, is apparently not daunted by the Old Testament warnings to those who involve themselves in the violence of Lebanon.

However, there are Israeli soldiers who now suspect that their country is on the brink of a tragedy here. Lebanon is not another Vietnam but there are chilling parallels for the army which fought its way so eagerly up the road to Beirut last summer.

Geoffrey Smith

Why June looks the best bet

One of the principal arguments used against a June election is that it would not be fitting for Mrs Thatcher as the Prime Minister of the resolute approach to go to the country a year before she has to. Would it not undermine her reputation, it is asked, as the leader who sees things through?

But there is now a new factor in the minds of her advisers. The opinion research conducted for the Conservatives through group discussions with representative samples has been disclosing a belief that it would be appropriate for Mrs Thatcher to call an election whenever she believes that she can win it. This finding has still to be tested by the quantitative methods of ordinary opinion polling. But it is already being taken seriously by those close to her. If it is corroborated to the satisfaction of the Conservative leadership it would mean that the Prime Minister need no longer be deterred from a June election by the fear that it would be regarded as premature. It would be surprising if this consideration did not enter her calculations. It should also affect the thinking of those who are wondering not just when the election is likely to be held, but when it ought to be.

There is a school of thought that it is in the national interest for Parliaments to run their full five years. When prime ministers go to the country sooner than they have to, without an absolutely compelling reason, they encourage the development of election fever earlier and earlier in a Parliament's life – which means that more and more of the business of government has to be conducted in the shadow of the hustings.

But I do not believe the matter is as simple as that in a country without fixed Parliaments. In Britain there quite often comes a point before a Parliament has run its full statutory course when there is a general sense that it is time for an election. When such a moment comes it is usually in the national interest for the election to be held.

The Conservatives' private research confirms other indications that the country is ready for an election. It would not have been in the national interest to have called it before now. To have held an election in the immediate aftermath of the Falklands victory would have been monstrous, turning a national triumph into a partisan issue. To have held one earlier this year because of the run on sterling would not have been outrageous, but it would have been unwise because it was unnecessary.

Sterling's troubles were not caused simply by investors' fears of a Labour government. In any case, it is by no means clear that the fall that has taken place in the exchange rate has been bad for the economy.

But now everyone is waiting for the election. This is particularly evident in Parliament, where something of an end-of-term atmosphere had developed even before the Easter recess. Nor has this been confined to Conservative MPs, eager to take advantage of their party's lead in the opinion polls.

With the exception of the Telecommunications there is no legislation of much consequence now on its way to the statute book. Everything else that matters is awaiting the outcome of the election. Such a period of suspended animation could be prolonged under a government that saw its function as being to offer the country simply the virtues of calm and tranquil management. But the present government, which believes in radical change, would be denying its very purpose if it allowed the waiting period to be extended for long.

That is a general consideration. But there is also a particular one of much greater importance. It has often been suggested that the Conservatives would suffer electorally if the voters were going to the polls in October just as the controversy over cruise missiles was coming to a head, with the Nato deadline of the end of the year looming close. Better either to get it out of the way in June or, best of all, to wait until next year when the cruise issue would have been settled one way or the other.

I have never been convinced that the Conservatives would be bound to suffer if the election coincided with the climax of the Geneva negotiations. But I do believe that the western position in the negotiations would be weakened if the critical stage was conducted against the background of a British election campaign.

The outcome of the West German elections last month undoubtedly strengthened the hand of the western negotiators. It removed the possibility of a government being elected that would refuse to have the missiles anyway. So long as such a possibility existed there was not much incentive for the Soviet negotiators to make concessions at Geneva. They might equally feel that there is no reason for them to give anything away so long as there is the possibility of such a government being elected in Britain.

This means not only that it would be desirable to avoid an October election, but also that it would be no good waiting until next year. To do so would save the Conservatives the possible embarrassment of conducting an election campaign against a crescendo of anti-nuclear protest. But even if it suited the party strategists to wait that long, it would leave an element of political uncertainty in Britain which could have damaging consequences in Geneva.

The best way of strengthening the western position there, which is of critical national interest for Britain, would be to settle in June who will be governing this country for the next five years.

Roger Scruton

Behind the mask of 'authenticity'

During the 1960s adolescents were taught to be "authentic". Authenticity was sold in many forms, from oriental religion to urban terrorism; but there was a common emphasis on salvation through astonishing behaviour. To be authentic was to release your "inner" freedom; it was to exist nakedly in a world of stuffed shirts. What a release! And, in retrospect, how priggish.

The contempt for ordinary decencies which comes over adolescents when they must leave the security of the home is a kind of fear: fear of responsibility, of work, of the sacrifices required to ensure the survival of the species. In the face of such commitments, there is comfort in a philosophy which requires us to be committed to nothing. Except that it seems like a cheat. Or at least, it seemed like a cheat until Sartre showed that really "commitment" and "authenticity" are one and the same.

Commitment, he told us, means commitment to the self, to its freedom, to its existential choice. True morality, therefore does not condemn the "authenticity" of the outsider. On the contrary, authenticity is the necessary and sufficient condition for a state of moral grace.

Once this rhetorical trick had been discovered, it became possible to make a handsome living by purveying it. The new existentialist guru – exemplified in the personality of R. D. Laing – could advance to positions of influence comparable to those occupied by the great preachers of the seventeenth century. He could become a psychotherapist, an entertainer, a spiritual leader. He could avail himself of all the resources of the media in order to spread his gospel, and the more fervently he emphasized its youthful quality, the less attention did his audience pay to the empty nihilism of its meaning.

Authentic behaviour, however, because it is purposefully designed to offend, soon offends the agent. He can feel no great satisfaction in being original about nothing, and therefore begins to feel towards himself the kind of suspicion that he feels towards the rival authenticities of others. Authenticity gives way to cynicism, to a refusal to believe, either in the old values of society or in the new values of the self.

This whole process of moral disedjucation depends upon an error of judgment. A person is imagined to have a "real" self, hidden behind the masks of social intercourse. By tearing away the masks, it is supposed, you reveal the inner man. But what if there is nothing behind those masks? If they are all there is, any attempt wholly to discard them is an attempt to rid oneself of one's own existence. It is not surprising, therefore, if the legacy of authenticity is nothingness.

As the young were being exhorted to "commitment", another "authenticity" was being marketed, in the name of scholarship, discipline, and reverence for the past. The principal entrepreneurs were not forward-looking gurus but impersonal corporations, such as Deutsche Grammophon, whose in many ways magnificent "archive" series began to introduce the world to the idea of "authentic" musical performance.

Soon musicians everywhere were searching for the "correct" instruments upon which to imitate the manners of another age. Violins lost their vibrato; flutes were replaced by recorders, pianos by fortepianos and harpsichords, cellos by viols, horns by their valveless ancestors.

Much dead sentiment was pruned away. But much live feeling was lost along with it. Authenticity came over Bach and Purcell like the kiss of death. Only the most accomplished musician can translate himself into the manners of another age without leaving behind him his full artistic sensibility.

Each addition to the repertoire of musical performance changes the character of what has gone before. We do not hear the harpsichord as a Bach heard it. We hear it as "other than the piano". And the piano – which created modern music – dominates our understanding of the keyboard. Keyboard pieces which sound ill on the piano can establish only an imperfect claim to our attention.

Were Bach still with us he would, I am sure, insist on inauthentic performance. He would know that music exists in the ear of the listener, and that the post-Romantic ear is the product of a complex musical history. Creative inauthenticity enables Bach, Brahms and Mahler to belong together, so restoring the vital continuity without which the past is an empty husk.

The two cults of authenticity seem like opposites. But they are in one sense the same. Each requires us to believe in a reality behind appearances – a real self, or a real Bach – which exists behind our spontaneous social performances. And each fails to see that true freedom requires us to surrender ourselves to social conditions, to give up the illusion that, by struggling against them, we are purer and holier than our times.

The author is Editor of The Salisbury Review.

The Soar in Nottinghamshire: riverbank greenery or more wheat prairies?

Draining more cash for the farmers

Tomorrow, Lord Beaumont of Whitley will be on his feet in the upper house to try to set in motion a little-known parliamentary procedure to halt the Severn Trent Water Authority's attempt to spend £6.4m on lowering the watercourse of the River Soar in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire. The scheme would increase the rate at which the river drains its flood plain. This means that many flooding meadows, which provide grazing for cows, excellent access to the riverbank and lovely views, would be transformed into wheat prairies.

Lord Beaumont will try to persuade their lordships that behind the sturdy looking rationale which the Severn Trent Water Authority has put up are gaping holes and shocking inadequacies.

The authority has based its case on a cost benefit analysis technique of exactly the kind designed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It was conceived in the wake of the 1978 Amberley Wildbrooks inquiry in which conservationists successfully demolished a ministry and water authority case for further ruining one of the most beautiful river valleys in Britain, near Arundel.

The final abandonment of this cost benefit procedure is the ultimate goal lying behind Lord Beaumont's action. The controversial cost benefit analysis lies behind the expenditure of at least £150m a year – money often spent drastically altering rivers and wet meadows in the name of agricultural production.

The Soar is a classic, and typical, case. In exchange for spending £6.4m of taxpayer's money, about 6,750 acres of meadow will be made less vulnerable to winter flooding. Some villages will receive improved flood protection – which could be provided independently for a few hundred thousand pounds – and motorists on some roads will be spared some winter inconvenience. At least one of the roads is likely to be bypassed in any case.

But it is farm production which is supposed to be the great beneficiary of the scheme. Milk production is expected to rise a little. Beef and lamb production will fall somewhat. Oil seed rape production will rise tenfold, to 335 tonnes. The production of wheat will increase more than threefold to 5,340 tonnes, much of it on land never before ploughed. Overall, according to Dr John Bowers, a Leeds University economist and an expert in cost benefit assessment, the scheme "represents an opportunity for farmers to switch from a heavily subsidized form of production to an even more heavily subsidized form of production".

Britain cannot find a use for much of the milk and wheat it now produces – it usually goes into storage, eventually to be sold cheaply abroad. But, under the common agricultural policy of the EEC, which guarantees to buy any amount that the farmer produces at a fixed high price, there is every incentive to promote production.

Lord Beaumont would argue that there are three important defects in the case which the Ministry of Agriculture asks to be made before it subsidizes a river or drainage scheme (usually to about 35 per cent, with the rest coming from ratepayers):

● The whole of the (private) benefit to the farmer is counted as a (public) benefit from the scheme: no account is taken of the 40 or 50 per cent of the "profit" which the public pays in support prices and subsidy.

● The "discount rate" is set at 5 per cent: it should be at least 7 and probably 10 per cent if it is to provide anything like a decent assessment of profitability.

● No account is taken of the wastefulness of producing commodities for which there is no demand.

The issue has arisen so publicly because a private Bill was required for any action affecting the river; it is preserving ancient navigation rights that has made the scheme so expensive and brought it under parliamentary scrutiny. Because the Nature Conservancy Council and the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds were given conservation concessions in some places, and because they knew that the immediate work to the river bank would be done sensitively, they allowed the Bill to go forward unopposed.

It fell to the Council for the Protection of Rural England to stress the landscape loss. And tomorrow it will fall to the Lords. They have a rare opportunity to instruct a committee to scrutinize at least some of the figures the secretive water authorities work on as they use public money to promote private benefit.

Richard North

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FILLING THE SCHOOL VOID

When, according to legend, Churchill offered R. A. Butler the Board of Education in 1941, the old warrior was taken aback by his relish. "Typical of you, Rab," Churchill said. "I only offered it as an insult." That remark reflects an enduring disposition on the part of some Conservatives: from ignorance or disdain stems a cavalier attitude towards state schooling which diminishes the chance in life of the bulk of their fellow citizens. There is another tradition within the party. It is the legacy of the three Bs: Balfour, Butler and Boyle. The first B, allied with a crusading official, Sir Robert Morant, founded a national system of public education. The second produced the grand scheme of the 1944 Education Act. Boyle tried to marry the Conservatives' concern with academic standards with the spirit of an age demanding wider opportunites. Theirs is a tradition of publicly-provided schools intended not to upset the social structure but to set a ladder before ability.

Forty years after Butler's statute is a good time to ask which tradition prevails inside Mrs Margaret Thatcher's party. The drafts of election manifestos are being sketched; and Mr David Hancock, Mrs Thatcher's personal choice for Permanent Secretary at the Department of Education and Science, is completing his preparatory reading. But on policy towards the state's schools there is a void. The tribal cry of "standards" and an ill-thought out scheme for vouchers (however well intentioned its authors' efforts to mobilize parents in the cause of superior schooling) *will not substitute* for the feat of public administration and quality control necessary to produce a system of schools worthy of a nation fighting industrial decline.

Yet despite the huge national investment, consumer dissatisfaction is rife. The discontent comes from middle-class parents whose children are contemporary victims of social engineering in the cause of "equality". In retrospect, how astounding is the venom with which intellectually sophisticated Labour leaders in the 1960s set out to dismantle Butler's scheme. In her memoir Mrs Susan Crosland recalls her husband coming home to vow the destruction of every grammar school in the country: what list of all the ills confronting Britain in 1965 could possibly have included the grammar schools?

That atavistic attitude towards achievement still permeates the educational pile bequeathed by Mr Crosland. Working-class parents rail against the schools, *too, for in the recession they put* an enormous premium on formal skills and paper qualifications rejected by some teachers as "divisive". Much anger is directed at a middle-class group, the National Union of Teachers, for its flabby jargon. To some lower income families it seems as if middle-class teachers and education bureaucrats have decided the working class shall no longer have education.

The last thing parents, teachers and above all children need is another period of structural realignment and disturbance according to some central formula. This is willy-nilly a time of change as school populations fall. Even those local authorities most ham-strung by their teacher syndicalists are forced to close schools and redeploy staff. It is a time for modest prescription from the government. Money matters: well-built and properly equipped schools are valuable. But more important is the quality of the teacher. A gifted teacher – gifted in a sense wider than the possession of reason*able academic qualification* – can work minor miracles with a big class crammed into a Nissen hut with a blackboard and chalk.

Building on Sir Keith Joseph's recent white paper on teacher education, a reform plan would stiffen the rules on the passage of probationer teachers into the profession. Beyond that teachers' progression up their salary scales would be much more tightly bound than at present to their performance. Good teachers, like good institutions, shine: the light is visible to parents, Her Majesty's Inspectors, head teachers, school managers. It should not be administratively impossible to marry such judgements with the apparatus of pay and conditions of service. A reform plan would "back winners" – identify and encourage schools which work – and ask why the country's further education colleges have a record and esteem far above many schools' it would blur the school-leaving boundary at age 16. It would stream children according to aptitude. It would bring the Manpower Services Commission and practical skills training into the heart of the schools.

An optimistic analysis might suggest that the road back to educational common sense began with Mr James Callaghan's "great debate" in 1977 – an initiative on school curriculum and the power of inspectors that, typically, was derided by education professionals. Mrs Thatcher has the experience of her own ministerial tenure at education to draw upon: she might usefully re-read the programme and analysis review which was fed into her 1972 White Paper, *A Framework for Expansion*. Ten years on, she would add several paragraphs on the schools' place in preparation for economic life – and if Mr Hancock cannot write them for her, Mr Geoffrey Holland at the MSC would do an excellent draft.

One of Britain's most damaging characteristics has been loyalty to past mistakes. The past two decades of educational policy-making should not be *denigrated: there is now in the* public education system more than adequate material – human and physical – for the schools to rise again. Several recent generations of school children have been tainted by an anti-achievement ethos and the low calibre of some of their teachers. Mrs Thatcher's manifesto carries an obligation that successor generations of children in the state's schools do better.

THE PRICE OF SELF-DECEPTION

It is no good the Arab world in general, and the Palestinian community in particular, sitting back and blaming President Reagan for a situation in which extremist Palestinians murder their moderate compatriot for being prepared to talk to Israelis. The fact that the PLO has been able to prevent King Husain taking part in the follow up to the Reagan plan may be mostly attributable to a lack of confidence among Arabs that the United States can deliver Israel to a successful negotiation. However, it is sad that the Arabs, and particularly the Palestinians, seem to have become so seduced by the idea that their predicament is all the fault of the United States that they unfailingly exonerate themselves from blame for a situation which can only deteriorate while they indulge either in fratricidal behaviour or chronic indecision.

One of the main reasons for this indecision, of course, is that those branches of the PLO which exist in exile have more temptation – even after the dispersal from Beirut – to remain as priviliged exiles, disposing of vast sums of Saudi-inspired patronage, than to get down to the serious business of negotiating a more modest style of life on the West Bank or in the Gaza Strip. West Bank opinion happens to be divided between those who would support King Husain's return to some representative position over them, or at least to a negotiation on their behalf, and those who persist in supporting the leadership of Mr Arafat and the PLO. The latter do so in spite of every indication, year after year, that the PLO has been able to do nothing for them, and will now be able to do even less. The PLO may be able to luxuriate in its well endowed exile, but it does so at the expense of those Palestinians who live under Israeli rule, and would rather not do so.

King Husain stood little enough chance of rescuing any of the West Bank from Israeli rule in a negotiation; the PLO position stands none at all. That is only too evident from yesterday's announcement that a further 57 Israeli settlements are planned for the West Bank. Moreover such an announcement is hardly surprising. The Israeli attitude to West Bank settlements is to create a dynamic situation which either fulfils Mr Begin's dream of a Judaea and Samaria reunited with pre-1967 Israel, or puts enough pressure on the Arabs to induce them to recognize Israel and to start negotiating about the occupied territories before it is too late because there is no territory left to negotiate about.

It is Mr Begin's intention to create such a web of settlements that the kind of autonomy which he is committed to discuss in the next phase of the Camp David process would already be too modest an animal to cause him any demographic, political or military anxieties, while the West Bank remained under Israeli control. His ambitions would certainly not have been dented by the behaviour of Jordan and the Palestinians since the announcement of the Reagan plan. On the contrary, the Arab indecision can only have helped Mr Begin. So can the Sartawi murder, since it shows that the Palestinian movement seems only able to resolve internal disagreements with murder, as is also the case in Lebanon. In the circumstances, who can be entirely surprised at the policy of fortification in Lebanon which is being pursued by the Israelis, as described by our Middle East correspondent on another page? It is symbolic of the Palestinian exile's unwillingness to accept this hard reality on the ground that Mr Arafat, when confronted with the murder of his colleague by fellow Palestinians, was immediately inspired to blame the Israelis. He was speaking, of course, to a Yemeni audience. He deceived them, as he has for years, deceived himself.

AN ARBITRARY WAY WITH GRANTS

Citizens advice bureaux sprang into being immediately on the outbreak of war in September 1939. They were the product of voluntary planning under the aegis of the National Council for Social Service. They worked closely with government departments and local authorities, which came to rely on them as an important channel of communication with members of the public. They were soon in receipt of grants from public funds in recognition of their value.

The organization was started to help less competent citizens thread their way through the regulations, restrictions and obligations of the bureaucratic society necessarily introduced by total war. After 37 years of peace the bureaucratic tide has not receded, nor civic competence become general, so far as to remove the need for the service. There is a strong demand for what the bureaux provide, as places of explanation, dispensaries of general advice or advice of first instance, as referral agencies – especially, though by no means only, where immigrants *are* concentrated. By filtering problems and resolving some before they become magnified, the advice bureaux relieve very many worries and promote economy in the expenditure of administrative and legal resources.

The present government in its early days doubled its grant to the bureaux to £3 million a year to compensate for withdrawal of support for local authorities' consumer advice centres. The grant has now crept up to £6 million, and it is this sum that Dr Gerard Vaughan, the present minister for consumer affairs at the Department of Trade, threatens to withhold in part if the organization does not put its house in order.

Dr Vaughan has not made *clear either to the advice bureaux* or to the public at large what it is that he expects them to do. Dr Vaughan sits for Reading. The full-time director of the citizens advice bureau there is (or was) Mrs Joan Ruddock. Mrs Ruddock is chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Dr Vaughan's colleague Mr Heseltine is locked in argumentative combat with CND. Dr Vaughan had had complaints from constituents that Mrs Ruddock was misusing her position in the citizens advice organization to further the cause of unilateralism. The allegation has not been sustained, and Dr Vaughan does not now use Mrs Ruddock and CND as an explanation of his dissatisfaction with the advice bureaux.

He speaks of inefficiency on the part of the national association in the use of its resources, though the officers of the association say they have received no complaints from him on that score or special requests for information. Other criticisms mentioned are that there is overlapping with other centres of advice, and that the nature of the advice or the activities of the bureaux have become too political.

That there are instances to *give rise to such criticism is quite* likely. That they are widespread or systematic would surprise those who have watched or have dealings with the citizens advice bureaux. To use these complaints as a basis from which to threaten financial sanctions, before the complaints have been squarely put to the organization itself and without their having been examined impartially in relation to the work of the organization as a whole, is an arbitrary exercise of power. It is all the more objectionable *in* dealing with an organization that has a long record of proven usefulness to millions of anxious people.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Inequality over war graves

From A. W. G. Wakefield

Sir, It is with mixed feelings that I read and hear of the visit of relatives to the war graves in the Falklands.

Two years ago my wife and I visited the grave of my brother at Kanchanaburi, in Thailand. He died on the Burma Railway in 1943.

This year we managed to reach the War Graves Cemetery at Thanbyuzayat in Burma, where my wife's twin brother lies buried. He also died on the railway in 1943.

We have waited 40 years to do this and no doubt there are many who would dearly like to visit loved ones who lie in far-off places, but find the cost prohibitive.

I wrote to the Ministry of Defence, suggesting that help towards costs might be given, but the reply was that no funds exist for this purpose.

Hence my mixed feelings on the Falklands visit and on the publicity being given to it. It is most likely that others feel the same.

Incidentally I would advise against visiting Thanbyuzayat until a proposed hotel is built in Moulmein in two or three years' time.

Yours faithfully,
A. W. G. WAKEFIELD,
48 Holden Way,
Upminster,
Essex.
April 7.

From Mrs C. Kirk

Sir, I am very glad Falklands widows are enabled to visit their war graves. But what about surviving widows of the Second World War, and even the First? We were never offered any such facility, nor handouts from any fund such as the South Atlantic.

Many of us have never been able to afford to visit our husbands' graves. Though apparently much increased, the actual purchasing power of our pensions remains much as it minimally was in 1944-45.

Can you persuade the powers that be that we, too, should have the *chance of such a visit made for us?*

Yours truly,
CORALIE KIRK,
13 ½ Arundel Road,
Dorking, Surrey.

Irish compromise

From Dr Desmond Keenan

Sir, It has been asserted (letter, March 30) that the British Government once believed in a united Ireland. Surely this is going beyond the evidence. Asquith or Lloyd George may have expressed general pious hopes with regard to Ireland's *future prosperity. This does not* mean that they believed it would come about, or come from Irish unity, or that Irish unity, as opposed to Irish harmony, was desirable. Still less does it mean that they believed that any action of his Majesty's Government would bring unity about.

This year marks the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the first attempt by the southern nationalist Catholics to persuade the northern Protestants to join a separate Parliament in Dublin. On January 18, 1833, a meeting was held in the Royal Hotel, College Green, Dublin. *The* Protestant leaders simply ignored the meeting.

Ulster Protestants, then as now, had not the slightest intention of subjecting themselves to a "Popish" Parliament in Dublin. They wanted then, as they want now, to effectively uphold "scriptural Christianity" in Ireland as far as that was possible. They fiercely opposed the Whig Government of the day, as they opposed the Liberal Government in 1912, as they opposed the Government in 1974.

When it comes to a challenge to their basic beliefs and aspirations no British government has any control over them. Nor does any civilized government nowadays wish to challenge them on such points.

The way forward in Ireland can only be through mutual tolerance and understanding. So, for a beginning, Catholic nationalists must jettison entirely their propaganda version of Irish history, cease to blame everything on England and the supporters of the English, accept responsibility for the consequences of mistakes, to use no stronger word, made by their side in the past, cease to regard themselves as the only aggrieved party, try to recognize the values which the Ulster Protestants defend so staunchly.

If they recognize their own sins and excesses then, perhaps, the Ulster Protestants might be induced to recognize theirs. Then, and only then, will there be any realistic prospect of a united Ireland.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
DESMOND KEENAN,
(An Ulster Catholic),
129 Bluebird Walk,
Chalkhill Road,
Wembley Park,
Middlesex.
March 30.

Vital principles involved in Police Bill

From Dr Richard Fox

Sir, The likely implications of current legislation can be seen from experience in the United States, where I worked for several years after a lifetime in the National Health Service. Each psychiatric facility incurs much expense employing whole-time administrators to scrutinize medical records for material which might be actionable with the result that pertinent information, which could be crucial to the patient's best interests in the future, tends to get left out.

I even encountered one hospital which kept two sets of case records, one lot in which the doctors could write freely, and the other lot for the scrutiny of the innumerable organizations which had access to them. There is a positive spin-off in that United States case notes are more legible, coherent and signed. One recognized how appallingly bad NHS notes usually are.

One's responsibility to one's patient, when balanced with that to society at large, is obviously delicate. I have always helped the police with their inquiries within the limits of ethical secrecy. My constabulary colleagues recognized my limits, as I recognized theirs, and I believe our collaboration over many years was to the greater benefit of the body politic.

This has helped me, I believe, rehabilitate a great many people on transfer from prisons and special hospitals such as Broadmoor and probably prevented some from going there in the first place. Distressed refugees from the IRA movement, to take an extreme case, would hardly seek help from any persons where the term "confidential" did not mean just that. The Samaritans, I suspect, is but one of the number of organizations which will just stop keeping records.

If any state official seeks to plunder my medical records, under whatever Act, then book me a cell in the Scrubs. This I will hope to share with colleagues from among the theological, social work, medical and many other groups.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD FOX,
Consultant Psychiatrist,
Brighton Health Authority,
The Lady Chichester Hospital,
Aldrington House,
New Church Road,
Hove,
Sussex.

From Sir David Napley

Sir, Professor Mason asserts (April 9) that it would be retrograde if, due to controversy and lack of parliamentary time, clause 63 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill was lost, since it would introduce rules requiring the defence to disclose the nature of its expert evidence in criminal trials. In fact, the loss of this clause would be an added justification for failure to pass the proposed legislation.

He calls in aid what he describes as a "secret defence" having been introduced in the case of *R v Arthur*. This distorts the true facts. In the Arthur case an eminent pathologist adduced facts and opinions which prevailed, which the Crown pathologists had not discovered, but which they could have done had they applied their ability and knowledge with the same diligence and methods of investigation as the defence. There was nothing "secret" about it; the Crown simply failed to ascertain that which was there for them to discover.

Our system of criminal justice, which is fundamental to freedom and liberty – rests on two pillars – an adversary system and the onus of proof resting on the prosecution.

The former requires each side to perform its functions with efficiency and thoroughness; the latter requires that no citizen is ever called upon – in scientific or any other aspects – to assist the Crown to prove its case, least of all in the repair of its own deficiencies. We begin to erode these principles at our peril.

Moreover, someone should have told the Home Secretary that procedural rules which seek to preclude the advancement of a valid defence in criminal trials are as impractical as they are unjust. Only one judge would have to preclude such a defence and the public outcry would ensure it never occurred again.

Yours truly,
DAVID NAPLEY,
107-115 Long Acre, WC2.
April 11.

From Mr Ian Brough

To quote judicial dicta from an area of law in argument against the enactment of new law in that area as Mr Geoffrey Bindman does (April 5) is both reactionary and simplistic. Of greater concern, however, is his presumption that the law of the liberty of the subject is static and somehow isolated from the traditional path in English Law of evolution with social change.

When one considers the legal changes since the war in such areas as matrimonial law, judicial review of administrative action and natural justice, any of which may affect the subject and his rights, the weakness of the presumption becomes clear.

Should Mr Bindman seek evidence of social change requiring the new Police Bill, he need look no further than the recently released criminal statistics.

Yours faithfully,
IAN BROUGH,
9, Rochester Gardens,
Croydon,
Surrey.
April 5.

Right wing analogies

From Professor Paul Wilkinson

Sir, Dr Roger Scruton ("Benn, really just another Benito", April 5) sadly adds nothing but further abuse and confusion to the recent debate in your columns on the meaning of the term "fascism". Of course it was ridiculous of Mr Benn and Mr Healey to label Mrs Thatcher as a "fascist" : every informed political observer knows that the Prime Minister's political philosophy of Victorian liberal individualism is light years away from the totalitarian concept of the fascist state. But it is equally silly to pretend that the term can be properly applied to the ideas of Mr Benn, an egalitarian socialist deeply attached to the principles of parliamentary democracy.

As your previous correspondents have pointed out, cheap personal attacks of this kind simply trivialise fascism and show a total insensitivity to the sufferings of those who experienced the terror and brutality of real fascist movements and *regimes at first hand. It is saddening* to reflect that Dr Scruton has been a teacher of philosophy: one would have hoped that a person with his gifts would have shown a greater respect for clarity and honesty in the use of language.

Dr Scruton's central thesis that fascism is a relatively harmless form of authoritarianism which has "very little in common" with Hitler will not bear close examination. Dr Scruton writes as if the Rome-Berlin Axis and the Second World War had never happened.

Does he not realise that in the 1930s Mussolini enacted Hitler's race laws in Italy and that by the 1940s his regime was a mere satellite of Nazi Germany? Is he unaware that fascism was in any case a Europe-wide movement and that in one occupied country after another fascist movements enthusiastically collaborated with the Nazi conquerors in their policies of genocide, massacre and terror?

Would he be surprised to learn that in a study of present-day fascist movements in over 20 countries I found their leaders in almost every case identified Hitler's Nazi regime as the heroic zenith of fascism which they yearn to restore?

Had Dr Scruton been in posession of the basic facts about the recent history of fascism I feel sure he would not have been able to write in the way he did.

Yours sincerely,
PAUL WILKINSON,
University of Aberdeen,
Department of Politics,
Edward Wright Building,
Old Aberdeen.
April 6.

Keeping arms balance

From Mr Brian Crozier

Sir, In their letter (April 5) Professor Michael Pentz and his friends display a breathtaking conceit. They ask us to believe that the scientific expertise at their disposal outweighs that available to the President of the United States. The proposition that non-nuclear "super-weapons" to destroy missiles in space can be built has been around for some time and has been studied in Washington as a practical possibility for the past two years.

The Soviets, on their side, have certainly been studying the military uses of space lasers since long before the Reagan Administration took over. They may not have paid equal attention to General Daniel Graham's "High Frontier" proposal for space platforms with heat-seeking (but non-nuclear) rockets to destroy enemy missiles on their downward path.

It is astonishing to find "Scientists against Nuclear Arms" so critical of purely defensive and *non-nuclear* devices of the *kind alluded to by* President Reagan. Far from being "politically destabilising in the extreme" and "a menace to our security", these ideas could well in time make nuclear weapons obsolete. By the same token, of course, they would make unilateralists irrelevant.

Yours very truly,
BRIAN CROZIER,
Kulm House,
Dollis Avenue,
Finchley, N3.
April 6.

Design education

From Professor A. Kennaway

Sir, Technical education has traditionally concerned itself with analytical studies in science and applied mechanics both at school and at university. The process has allowed those schoolchildren who take easily to abstraction to graduate. Few will argue that this process alone turns out real engineers, architects or designers.

The advantage of projects which require students to design, make and test some real thing is that they can see how to use their analytical skills, bring them together with other concepts such as costs, the market requirements, production methods and aesthetics and ergonomics.

For several years this college has included such projects in the last years of the degree course. Recently, together with the Royal College of Art, we ran a postgraduate course for industrial engineering design. It is too soon to pronounce it a success, but suffice it to say that both staff and students have learned from it, that some excellent projects have emerged and the first graduates have acquired an ability that is seen by British industry to be valuable.

To my knowledge, other colleges in the UK have similar courses. This experience, in my opinion, need not be confined to universities. There is great merit, as some of your correspondents have observed, in design-and-make projects in schools. In addition to the reasons adduced by them I would add that such projects are a means of leading children into technology who would otherwise be considered failures because they cannot grasp abstraction at the time to do well at "O" and "A" levels.

By concentrating on science in schools *to the exclusion of technology* we deny very many children the opportunity to become craftsmen, technicians and engineers. If only because graduates need good assistants, let alone the waste of human talent, we cannot afford to neglect the opportunity to develop more of our school leavers.

Yours faithfully,
A. KENNAWAY,
Imperial College of Science and Technology,
Department of Mechanical Engineering,
Exhibition Road, SW7.
April 2.

Religious guidance on penitence

From Mrs E. F. Wartenberg

Sir, Further to your Easter editorial, "Jesus was a Jew" (April 2) and the ensuing correspondence, I found the following "Prayer of penance" written down by Pope John XXIII shortly before his death which I submit in a – but poor – translation:

Now, we recognize, oh Lord, that many, many centuries of blindness have covered our eyes, wherefore we could not see the beauty of your chosen people any more and did not find the features of our firstborn brother in his face. The mark of Cain, oh Lord, is imprinted on our forehead. For centuries Abel, our brother, was slain and lay on the ground in tears and blood because we had forgotten your *love*.
Forgive us, oh Lord, the curse we so wrongfully pronounced upon the name *of the* Jews. Forgive us that – with our curse – we crucified you for the second time. For we knew not what we did.
(Preface to: Friedrich Heer, *Gottes Erste Liebe*, Bechtle Verlag, Muenchen, 1967).

Yours faithfully,
ELISABETH WARTENBURG,
1 Kidderpore Gardens, NW3.
April 10.

From Mr T. C. F. Prittie

Sir, One brief comment on Professor Moule's statement (April 7) that "Jesus was indeed a Jew, but one whom his fellow-Jews could not tolerate. This is a fact . . .".

Would it not be truer to say that a handful of Jews in high office rejected Jesus, essentially because they feared him as a potential rival, while thousands upon thousands of Jews welcomed him and his teaching? One need cite just one instance: 5,000 Jews listened to him preach on the shore of the Sea of Galilee and accepted his message.

Professor Moule has fallen into the age-old trap of condemning a whole nation because of the alleged behaviour of a few members of the Establishment.

Yours etc,
TERENCE PRITTIE,
9 Blithfield Street, W8.
April 8.

Misleading note

From Mrs Margaret Ipsen

Sir, May I bring to your attention the fact that the authorial credits to the poem "Leda and the Swan" belong to William Butler Yeats, and not to D. H. Lawrence, as Hilary Finch states in her otherwise trustworthy and generous review of Jane Manning's concert at Wigmore Hall on March 29.

Your reviewer was misled, perhaps, by a faulty programme note; or else carried away by the "translation into sheer sound of the sensuous, veiled eroticism" of the poem. The error is, all the same, not a little surprising, and the more noticeable for its appearance in your Arts columns two days in succession (March 30/31).

With due respects and apologies to Ms Finch and to Tzvi Avni, the composer of the musical setting to Yeats's poem, I do think that an extraordinary performance of what, I'm sure, must have been movingly evocative words as well as music ought to be reviewed, not only with the generous praise it deserves, but also with correct reference to the author, and composer.

I remain, Sir, a respectful American admirer of British poets, musicians, and arts critics,
Yours faithfully,
MARGARET IPSEN,
15 Loudoun Road, NW8.
March 31.

Desirable residence

From Sir Andrew Gilchrist

Sir, In your article about the provision of suitable accommodation in foreign parts for British Ambassadors (April 6) you take Eden Hall, in Singapore, as a leading example of alleged excess.

It may well be that a six-bedroomed house is excessive accommodation by today's standards for the Queen's representative in Singapore, but I am much more interested in a point which is mentioned only casually in the article. Eden Hall was bought for £75,000 in 1955 and is now worth (and I am told this is a decidedly low estimate) £2,750,000, a brilliant piece of property investment if ever there was one.

This investment, I may add, was bitterly if not venomously resisted by the Treasury, and I am sure the transaction did no manner of good to the Foreign Office man on the spot who drove it through. I refrain from mentioning his name, though I am able to say that he would not object to receiving a small commission of (say) 7½ per cent on the profit which the Treasury is anxious to make.

Yours faithfully,
ANDREW GILCHRIST,
Arthur's Crag,
Hazelbank,
By Lanark.
April 8.

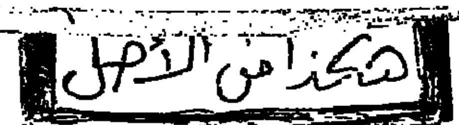
Flight of fancy

From Mr Derwent May

Sir, An ornithological anachronism has recently been creeping into British films set in the countryside. Both in the film *The Draughtsman's Contract* and in the television adaptation of Virginia Woolf's *To the Lighthouse* a collared dove was heard vigorously cooing in the background. This was not surprising, since both productions were filmed in the 1980s, when the collared dove had become a common English bird. But it was not a sound that could ever have been heard in a Restoration garden, or at St Ives before the First World War.

The invasion of the collared dove from the Continent only began in 1955; before that, it was a *totally* unknown species in the British Isles.

Yours faithfully,
DERWENT MAY,
201 Albany Street,
NW1.





COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
April 11: The Duke of Edinburgh, a Trustee, this morning attended a meeting of the Council of St George's House at St George's House, Windsor Castle.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Somerleyton (Lord in Waiting) called upon the Governor-General of Solomon Islands this morning at the Goring Hotel and, on behalf of Her Majesty, welcomed His Excellency on his arrival in this Country.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 11: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, President of the Victoria League for Commonwealth Friendship, was present this evening at a Reception held at the Students' Hostel, Leinster Square.

Mrs Angus Blair was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
April 11: The Duke of Gloucester, Grand Prior, The Order of St John, was present at a Dinner given by the Chancellor of the Priory of the Order of St John of Scotland at Abden House, Prestonfield, Edinburgh.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

A memorial service for Viscount Boyd of Merton, CH, will be held in Westminster Abbey at noon on Tuesday, May 3, 1983. All are welcome to attend. Applications for tickets should be made as follows: Ambassadors and high commissioners to the Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps. Others to the Deputy Registrar, The Chapter Office, 20 Dean's Yard, London SW1P 3PA, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope, by not later than Monday, April 18. Tickets will be posted on Monday, April 25.

Requiem Mass will be celebrated in Westminster Cathedral today at 12.30 pm for Archbishop Hyginus E. Cardinale. The bishops of England and Wales will concelebrate with the Apostolic Pro-Nuncio, Archbishop Bruno B. Heim. The Bishop of Leeds, the Right Rev William Gordon Wheeler, will give the address.

Viscountess Bridgeman gave birth to a son in Winchester yesterday.

Luncheon

HM Government
Mr Cranley Onslow, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, was host yesterday at a luncheon at Lancaster House given in honour of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Home Affairs of Belize, Mr C. L. B. Rogers, and the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Defence and Home Affairs of Belize, Mr M. J. Hulse.

Reception

Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company
Mr Norman Harding, Master of the Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers' Company, assisted by the Wardens, Mr Bryan Toye, Mr R. W. E. Payne, Mr R. R. Elliott and Mr Richard Thorpe, gave a reception at Cutlers' Hall last night at the annual service held in the Crypt Chapel of St Paul's Cathedral. Among those present were the Dean of St Paul's, Canon Graham Routledge and Canon D. W. C. Mossman.

Dinner

Anglo-American Sporting Club
The Anglo-American Sporting Club held a dinner at the Hotel Piccadilly, Manchester, last night with Mr Charlie Magri as the guest of honour. Mr Terry Lawless was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Ced Beaumont and Mr Kenneth Wolstenholme, secretary of the club.

Service dinner

TA & VR Association, North of England
The Territorial Auxiliary and Volunteer Reserve Association for the North of England last night held a dinner in Durham Castle to mark the triennial endorsement of the constitution of the association. Sir James Steel, Lord Lieutenant of Tyne and Wear, presided. Colonel Viscount Ridley, chairman, proposed the toast to the guests and Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Burgess replied.

Meeting

Royal Over-Seas League
Mr Charles Wintour was guest speaker at a meeting of the discussion circle of the Royal Over-Seas League held last night at Over-Seas House, St James's. Miss Madge Gill presided.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr M. H. G. Boswell and Miss J. S. Thomas
The engagement is announced between Michael, second son of Grace Boswell, of Wimborne, Dorset, and the late Arnold Boswell, and Jill Simone, elder daughter of Marcelle Thomas, of Johannesburg, and the late David Thomas.

Mr T. N. Clarke and Miss I. Gillespie
The engagement is announced between Nigel, son of Mr and Mrs Charles Clarke, of Gatcombe Court, Flax Bourton, Bristol, and Isobel, daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian Gillespie, of Littleton House, Blandford St Mary, Dorset.

Mr W. A. Cooley and Miss E. A. Moore
The engagement is announced between William, son of the late Mr K. G. Colley and of Mrs M. Colley, of Lytham St Anne's, and Anne, second daughter of Mr and Mrs R. P. Moore, of Hadley Wood.

Mr N. Djivanovic and Miss C. J. M. Shewen
The engagement is announced between Nikola, son of Mr and Mrs M. Djivanovic, of Trieste, and Celia, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs A. G. M. Shewen, of Bickenhall, Taunton.

Mr M. Drummond and Miss R. C. Appleton
The engagement is announced between Mark, second son of the late Mr and Mrs John Francis Drummond, of 16 Kingsmead Road, Lambeth, SW2, and Rosemary Charlotte, second daughter of Mrs Eleanor Appleton, of 8 The Paragon, Blackheath, SE3, and the late Group Captain James William Appleton.

Mr R. P. J. Foster and Miss G. M. Charles
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs R. J. Foster, of Betchworth, Surrey, and Gillian, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. S. Charles, of Edinburgh.

Mr I. A. T. Groom and Miss G. S. Payne
The engagement is announced between Ian, son of Mr and Mrs J. Groom, of Brighton, Sussex, and Gillian, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs J. C. Payne, of Chalfont St Giles, Buckinghamshire.

Mr N. Handley Jones and Miss S. K. Dickinson
The engagement is announced between Nicholas, only son of Mr and Mrs A. Handley Jones, of Marlow, Buckinghamshire, and Susan, only daughter of Mr and Mrs P. J. Dickinson, of Farnham, Surrey.

Mr S. J. G. Lywood and Miss S. L. Bongard
The engagement is announced between Jamie, second son of Mr and Mrs Jeremy Lywood, of Davenport House, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, and Sara Lonsdale, youngest daughter of Mr Strachan Bongard and Mrs Susan Bongard, of London.

Mr S. D. P. Mahony and Miss L. M. A. Robertson
The engagement is announced between Stephen, son of Mr and Mrs Dermot Mahony, of Cork, Ireland, and Lucinda, youngest daughter of Major Donald Robertson, of Winkfield, Berkshire, and Mrs Hersey Robertson, of Minard, Argyll.

Lieutenant S. L. Sheppard, RN and Miss G. M. Fleming
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of the late Mr and Mrs R. L. Sheppard, of Bridge, Canterbury, and Galen, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Ian N. Fleming, of Southampton, Bermuda.

Mr J. A. Soria, USAAF, and Miss F. M. G. Hayter
The engagement is announced between Joseph Allan, son of Mr and Mrs R. B. Boyles, of Tracy, California, and Frances Margarette Goodenough, younger daughter of Canon and Mrs M. G. Hayter, of Steeple Aston Rectory, Oxford.

Mr P. A. C. Wauchope and Miss E. M. Dubuisson
The engagement is announced between Piers, eldest son of Mr and Mrs Michael Wauchope, of Mayfield, East Sussex, and Evelyne, daughter of Dr Leon Dubuisson, of Bandol, France, and the late Mrs Dubuisson.

Mr T. Wonnacott and Miss H. M. Mackay
The engagement is announced between Timothy, son of Mr and Mrs Raymond Wonnacott, of Ashford, North Devon, and Helen Mary, elder daughter of Dr Jean Mackay and the late Mr Donald Mackay, of Macclesfield, Cheshire.

Mr G. R. Yeandle and Miss A. J. Watkin
The engagement is announced between George, son of Mr and Mrs Henry Yeandle, of St Ives, Cambridgeshire, and Amanda, daughter of the late Lieutenant-Commander R. C. E. Watkin, RN, and Mrs T. D. Wilkinson, of Athgarven, Oakhill, Bursledon, Southampton.

Marriages

Captain J. A. B. Dunlop and Miss V. A. Crofts
The marriage took place in Gibraltar on March 28 of Captain John Alan Brown Dunlop, Royal Tank Regiment, and Miss Venessa Ann Crofts.

Mr J. Street and Mrs P. Curzon
The marriage of Mr John Street and Mrs Patricia Curzon took place at Woking Registry Office on Saturday, and was followed by a service of blessing at St Peter's Church, Old Woking.

Christening

The infant daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. McAlpine was christened Emma Antonia by Canon John Martin in Swettenham Hall Chapel, Swettenham, Cheshire, on Sunday, April 10. The godparents are Sir Timothy Kitson, Mr Euan McAlpine, Mr Robert Sangster (for whom Mr Charles Benson stood proxy), Mrs Jane Robinson, Mrs Penny Hills and Mrs Charlotte Perry.

Birthdays today

Mr Alan Ayckbourn, 44; Mr Paul Cook, 37; Miss Joan Grant, 76; Mr Edward Hide, 46; Lord Inglewood, 74; Mr Uwe Kitzinger, 55; the Earl of Limerick, 53; Mr A. W. Mabbs, 62; Mr Brian Magee, MP, 53; Air Marshal Sir Harold Maguire, 71; Mr Bobby Moore, 42; Mr B. L. Pearson, 90; Sir Donald Perrott, 81; Mr William Redpath, 90; Mr Michael Shanks, 56.

England faces world's best bridge players

By a Bridge Correspondent

The regional finals of the Continental Life Cup, organized by the English Bridge Union, took place at four venues last weekend, with one team only from each final going forward to the quarter-finals to be held in Leeds on April 29.

The original entry of 300 teams has been reduced to 50 for the area finals.

Qualifiers: London: T. P. Goldsmith, M. J. Kingsland, J. R. Williams, G. Soper (Kent); Watford: K. E. Stanley, R Smolski, A. Calderwood, G. N. Breskal (Worcestershire, Nottinghamshire, Middlesex); Leeds: M. Blank, M. Lipworth, R. Myers, D. Myers (North-west); Bristol: M. J. Allen, Miss P. Davies, D. F. Huggett, J. Dinnen (Devon, Somerset, Southern Counties).

This exciting new event in the EBU calendar provides for four invited teams to oppose the four qualifiers in the quarter-finals.

The invited teams are: one comprising former and present world champions from the US, Eddie Kantar, Billy Eisenberg, John Solodar and Bobby Levin; France, the Olympic champions, Christian Mari, Michel Perron, Paul Chemla and Alain Levy; four members of the current British team, C. Duckworth, D. G. W. Price, A. H. Duncan and B. Short; and former European internationals, R. A. Priday, C. Rodrigue, M. J. Flint, R. M. Sheehan, and I. N. Rose.

The event will give an unrivalled opportunity of watching some of the great players of the world in action against English opponents.

The draw for the quarter-finals is: US v M. J. Allen; France v K. E. Stanley; British team v R. P. Goldsmith; EBU team v M. Blank.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Ronald Dearing, Chairman of the Post Office, to be group chairman of the Nationalized Industries' chairman's group.



Early Rubens may fetch £250,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Rubens's painting of "Amor and Psyche", dating from about 1612, which is to be offered for sale at Sotheby's on July 6 and is expected to fetch about £250,000. It dates from the same period as the "Samson and Delilah" for which the National Gallery paid £2.5m, in 1980, but is a smaller work, on canvas rather than panel.

Early works by Rubens, where he painted without the assistance of a vast studio, as in his later works, are rare. That period is much sought after by collectors, with its dramatic effects of light, but the example to be sold is not in perfect condition.

It has an extra interest in that it belonged to David Teniers, the Dutch artist, who painted a picture of his studio with the Rubens on the wall.

Television drama series loses its prime-time slot

By Kenneth Gosling

A drama series made for the independent network by Granada Television has been moved from a "prime time" slot on Thames Television because of its poor ratings.

Tonight's episode of *Studio*, a series of stories set in a recording studio, due to be transmitted at 9pm, has been moved by Thames to 10.30pm on Thursday. "It is our intention that it should stay there for the remaining two instalments", a Thames spokesman said.

Studio is a British drama series; tonight's episode, "The Art of Courtly Love", will be replaced by "The Depth of Beauty", in the American police series *Quincy*.

Although this is not the first case of one of the "big five" commercial network companies refusing to devote peak time scheduling to another's product, the Independent Broadcasting Authority is content to let the companies sort things out among themselves.

The only intervention we made on *Studio* was to protect one particular slot where educational interests were involved", the IBA said.

Otherwise it would intervene only if it considered a programme was of high quality and worth its place in peak viewing time, even if the ratings achieved were low.

There has still been no settlement in a dispute, also involving Granada, over that company's drama series, *Shades of Darkness*, due to begin its showings on the network on May 27. Mr John Birt, London Weekend Television director of programmes, has refused it the important 9pm slot.

The network controllers, who meet every Monday, have still not got round to discussing LWT's stand on the issue. Granada may take reciprocal action, such as moving LWT's Sunday programme, *Weekend World*, normally shown at noon, to much earlier in the day.

Granada itself is also unhappy about its *Studio* series, shifting it to a late timing on Thursdays. Yorkshire and the Scottish companies have acted in a similar manner. TV South is showing it on Saturday mornings and Television South West on Thursdays at 11pm.

"*Studio* has not attracted the following we would have expected", Granada said yesterday.

Television companies, anxious to maintain their ratings in the face of losses over Channel 4, are determined to keep advertisers happy by mounting the most popular programmes at peak times.

That has led to controversy between them, and a senior programme executive said yesterday: "This is where the whole network system could break down".

Money-spinning Swiss prints

Swiss views proved to be money spinners at Phillips's sale of fine decorative prints yesterday.

A set of 30 hand-coloured aquatints made by J. Hurlimann after Gabriel Lory fils for Lory's *Voyage Pittoresque de l'Oberland Bernois* was sold for £18,000 (estimate £7,000-£10,000) to a Swiss private collector.

A pair of views after Gabriel Lory had, in contrast, been underestimated by Phillips. Only one of the views was catalogued as an original, the "Vue de l'Abbaye d'Einsiedlen", a hand-coloured etching by M. Wocher, and the undervalued companion, "Vue de la Ville de Zuric", apparently explains the price of £7,200

Northern Ireland gallantry awards

The following awards for service in Northern Ireland between August 1, 1982, and October 31, 1982, are announced today:

OBE
Additional commander of the military division; Colonel Dennis Shaw, Staff, late REME.
Additional officers of the military division; Lieutenant-Colonel Ian McLeod, The Parachute Regiment; and Lieutenant-Colonel David John Venn, Intelligence Corps.
Additional members of the military division: Captain S. R. Brown, Royal Army Ordnance Corps; Major J. N. Gunson, Royal Army Ordnance Corps; Major J. A. S. Lancaster, Scots Guards; Major T. Longland, the Royal Anglian Regiment; Major P. P. Rawlins, The Royal Anglian Regiment.

BEM (Military Division)
Corporal G R Burrows, Royal Corps of Signals. Colour Sergeant K W Carberry, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers; Staff Sergeant M A Christy, Corps of Royal Engineers; Sergeant G P Corcoran, 4th/7th Royal Dragoon Guards; Sergeant (now Acting Staff Sergeant) W J Downs, Corps of Royal Engineers; Sergeant J Gallagher, The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment); Sergeant M R Glazer, Royal Regiment of Artillery; Sergeant (Acting Colour Sergeant) A Howarth, The Light Infantry; Sergeant B A Lenoney, Corps of Royal Military Police; Colour Sergeant (now Warrant Officer Class 2) J McBride, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers; Colour Sergeant (Acting Warrant Officer Class 2) K W Taylor, The Royal Anglian Regiment

Queen's Gallantry Medal
Staff Sergeant R McKenzie, Intelligence Corps; Colour Sergeant J McG Simpson, the Parachute Regiment; Warrant Officer Class 1 D Walker, Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

Distinguished Conduct Medal
Sergeant J M Robinson, The Parachute Regiment.

Mention in despatches
Capt C R Bradley, Royal Army Ordnance Corps; WO Class 1 M J Chapman, Royal Army Ordnance Corps; Lt R G A Cope, The Royal Anglian Regiment; Major R P Cousens, The Light Infantry; Lt-Col M H Orr Druty, The Light Infantry; Staff Sergeant (Acting WO Class 2) P G FitzGerald, The Light Infantry; Corporal (now Sgt) A S Gerrard, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers; Corp D M F Giles, Royal Tank Regiment; Sgt A W Gunn, Royal Corps of Transport; Sgt J I Holloway, Royal Marines; Corp M Haley, The Royal Green Jackets; Corp E R Harris, The Royal Hampshire Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel R L L Ker, The Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment); Capt R W Kiddle, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers; WO Class 2 J E Knight, Royal Army Ordnance Corps; Corp (now Sgt) K W Lindon, The Light Infantry; Captain M J Lock, Royal Army Pay Corps; L-Corp J C Malcolmson, The Parachute Regiment; Major R McCartney, Ulster Defence Regiment; Corp (Acting Sgt) J G McCubbin, The Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment); Staff Sgt E W Morgan, The Parachute Regiment; Major M J Rescorle, The Light Infantry; Corp K F Ryan, The Parachute Regiment; Corp M A Shedden, The Royal Green Jackets; WO Class 2 H D Smith, The Royal Anglian Regiment; Sgt A G Swanson the Devonshire and Dorset Regiment; Corp P R Thomas, Corps of Royal Military Police; Corp G Thursfield, Royal Corps of Signals; Corp R Waters, The Royal Regiment of Fusiliers; Major J M B Whitehead, Intelligence Corps; Major D J Wray, Ulster Defence Regiment.

Latest wills

Mary Marjory Napier, of South Kensington, London, left estate valued at £927,432 net. She left £20,500, effects and half the residue variously to relatives and other personal legatees, and half the residue equally between the PDSA, Council of Justice to Animals, RSPCA, Imperial Cancer Research Fund, King Edward VII Hospital for Officers, London, the London Hospital, the Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind, and the Royal Caledonian School, Bushey, Hertfordshire.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Bekassy, Mr John, of Histon, Cambridge £541,717
Fenwick, Mr David, of Higham, Colchester, Essex £315,809
Millard, Mr Ivor William, of Almondsbury, Avon £273,528
Palmer, Mr Reginald Tom, of Chard, Somerset £252,838
Samuel, Mr Godfrey Herbert, of Chelsea, London, formerly Secretary of the Royal Fine Art Commission £141,261
Spence, Mr Robert Geddes, of Ashbury, Swindon, Wiltshire £454,462
Tweedy, Mr Theodore Roy, of Esher, Surrey £241,485
Wyatt, Colonel James Digby, of Martock, Somerset £258,453

Farm call for dog insurance

By John Young

The National Farmers' Union is to press for legislation to compel dog owners to insure against injuries inflicted on farm animals, primarily sheep.

A resolution by the union's Tonbridge Branch calls for third-party insurance for all dogs, proof of which would have to be provided on purchase of a licence. It suggests that in the light of the present low cost of licences it would not amount to an onerous burden, but has asked the union to investigate the likely cost.

A union official said yesterday that it had documented many cases in which farmers had been unable to obtain adequate compensation for sheep worrying.

It was easy enough to assess losses when sheep were killed outright, but more difficult when ewes aborted as a result of being frightened some weeks earlier.

Sovereign's Parade, Sandhurst

The Sultan of Oman represented the Queen at the Sovereign's Parade at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst last Friday.

The Sword of Honour was awarded to Junior Under Officer Christopher Cardigé who will serve with the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. The Queen's Medal went to 2Lt David Limb who will serve with the Parachute Regiment, and the Overseas Award, a cane, was awarded to Cadet Sergeant James Ikinya, from Kenya.

The following officers had their commissions confirmed:

[illegible]

The following have been granted commissions and will join the regiments, corps shown:

[illegible]

The following overseas cadets also passed out with a view to being commissioned in the armed forces of their countries.

[illegible]

OBITUARY

SIR HAROLD MITCHELL

Notable figure in international business

Sir Harold Mitchell, Bt, who died on April 8 aged 82 at his home on Marshall's Island, Bermuda, had a colourful and varied career as an international businessman with interests in many countries overseas, and was also from 1931 to 1945, Conservative Member of Parliament for Brentford and Chiswick.

Scottish by birth and temperament he had inherited business interests in Scotland in his youth, but his adventurous nature led him overseas where in countries as far apart as the West Indies and Canada he was immensely successful in areas as diverse as coal mining, citrus fruits and bananas.

Harold Paton Mitchell was born on May 21, 1900, the son of Colonel Alexander Mitchell, of Tulliallan Castle, Alloa. In Scotland the family businesses had been established by his great grandfather on the bases of coal mining, brewing and shipping. After an education at Eton, Sandhurst and University College, Oxford, after turning aside from a military career he also acquired an almost defunct glassworks, and the success he made of this was to foreshadow the business expertise he displayed in many other parts of the world.

A great sportsman, he was particularly devoted to skiing, representing Great Britain in 1929, 1931 and 1933.

Politics also interested him although he was never fascinated by political power as such. After contesting unsuccessfully Clackmannan and Stirling in 1929 he was successful at Brentford and Chiswick for the Conservatives and held the seat until the Labour landslide of 1945 of which he had repeatedly warned Churchill. In a hardworking rather than remarkable parliamentary career he was PPS to the Department of Overseas Trade, the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Supply and was, from 1942 to 1945, Vice-Chairman of the Conservative Party. He was created a baronet in 1945.

During the war he had also served as a staff colonel at Sir Frederick Pile's Anti-Aircraft Command and also served General Sikorski as liaison officer with the Polish armies in Britain.

After the war with the loss of his seat in Parliament, Mitchell's business energies were directed abroad. He had already, with his brother, acquired mining interests in Canada and his application to the problem of getting coal out of the ground in mountainous and frozen regions created a major success of the Western Canadian mining concern, the Luscar Group named after Luscar in Fife, where he was born.

He also experimented with farming in the West Indies and his efforts here were to be realised in what became an 8,000 acre estate, developed for sugar, bananas and grazing.

But though successful as a businessman he retained the interest in world affairs which Oxford had given him. He became a recognized authority on Caribbean matters, lectured for six years at Stanford University and wrote a number of books, among them *Europe in the Caribbean* and *Caribbean Patterns*. He was also a research professor specializing in Latin-American studies at Rollins College, Florida.

His unassuming intellectual curiosity also led him to take a doctorate in political sciences at Geneva in 1962, when in his forties and his delight in foreign travel and living led him to buy a house in Switzerland, too, to add to his houses in Jamaica and Bermuda among others, the latter of which he had chosen, after leaving his Scottish home, as a good base for managing his main business interests in the West Indies and Canada.

However he was active in many other countries and his imaginative approach to farming saw him developing agricultural enterprises in Brazil, Guatemala, Honduras and Fiji.

Mitchell was an active benefactor of education all over the world. He was a founder of Prospect College, Jamaica, a boys school entirely financed by the Sir Harold Mitchell Foundation, and chairman of the Princess Alice Appeal Fund Committee which raised funds for the founding of the University of the West Indies.

His native Scotland will remember him with gratitude, too, for his active interest in the University of St Andrews where he endowed two scholarships for overseas students.

He married, in 1947, Mary, daughter of Sir William Pringle.

DR PETER TAHOURDIN

Dr Peter Tahourdin, CBE, formerly Deputy Director-General of the British Council, died on April 8 at the age of 62. Educated at Merchant Taylor's School and University College, Oxford, where he was an Exhibitioner, he worked for his Doctorate in Nuclear Physics at the Clarendon Laboratory.

In 1945 he joined the British Council as one of the first of its scientifically trained officers. He went to Italy, where scientific links had been shattered by the war and the universities and research institutions were still struggling to restore their confidence. Over eight years Tahourdin re-established working links which brought a generation of young Italians to universities, research institutions and teaching hospitals in Britain and helped to lay the basis of a scientific collaboration that has continued unbroken since.

A posting to Yugoslavia followed and then he went to Israel as the British Council Representative from 1958 to 1962. There he repeated some of the successes of his work in Italy as the catalytic agent that brought scientists and departments together. In 1962 he returned to London where he collaborated in the selection of younger colleagues and built into the British Council an impregnable understanding of science as a cultural subject, a prime vehicle for international cultural relations.

A short spell as British Council Representative in Yugoslavia followed from 1967 to 1969 but the onset of ill health dictated an early return to Britain. But if he could not serve abroad, he never allowed his infirmities to dim his enthusiasm, his vision or his immense appetite for travel.

First as Controller of the Council's Education and Science Division, then as Assistant Director-General and finally as Deputy Director-General from 1977 to 1981 he showed an energy that tired fitter and younger men. He ensured that the Council's scientific officers overseas had the tools to discharge their tasks either as agents of technical cooperation or of cultural relations. In 1970 he was made CBE.

Peter Tahourdin had an old-fashioned brand of courtesy, a logical and enquiring mind and judgement that was seldom faulted. Ill health proved eventually too much for him and he was able to enjoy only two years of retirement. But he left behind a legacy that has made the British Council unique as an agent of cultural relations.

He is survived by his wife, Blue, whom he married in 1945, two daughters and a son.

MR PETER NANYEMBA

Peter H. Katjavivi writes:

Mr Peter Nanyemba, who died at the age of 48 on April 1, will be remembered as a man who played a major role in shaping the liberation army of the people of Namibia. He was a skilful organizer of tremendous energy and ability.

Nanyemba spent almost half his life actively involved in the struggle for freedom and national independence. Born in northern Namibia, and educated in mission schools, he was among the group of nationalist leaders who left the country in the early 1960s to campaign internationally for independence. He was Representative of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia in Botswana in 1962, and in Tanzania from 1963.

In 1969, Nanyemba was elected as SWAPO's Secretary for Defence, a post which he held until his death. He was also a long standing member of SWAPO's Central and Executive Committees. He was empowered with moulding a military wing of SWAPO, which in 1966 had launched an armed struggle against the South African regime after the International Court of Justice refused to judge South Africa's mistreatment of the Namibian people.

At first, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) consisted of small groups of fighters equipped with light arms, who penetrated north-eastern Namibia through the Caprivi Strip. With time, however, and helped by Nanyemba, PLAN grew in strength and experience. By the late 1970s, groups of PLAN fighters were operating sophisticated weaponry from roving bases inside Namibia and reaching the capital, Windhoek, in their attacks on South African military installations.

Nanyemba died as a result of a car accident. The vehicle in which he was travelling collided with a petrol tanker on the outskirts of Lubango, Angola, and he died in the local hospital 3½ hours later. He will be mourned by SWAPO and the people of Namibia, who have lost a leader, and by the wife and four children he leaves behind.

The Rev. George Albert Douglas Mann, general secretary of the Free Church Federal Council from 1970 to 1979, died on March 26 at the age of 68.

He was a chaplain to the Forces in the Second World War, at the latter end of which he was Senior Staff Chaplain, Allied Land Forces South East Asia.

Mr Arthur Peake, who died on April 7 at the age of 77, was chairman and managing director of the *Leicester Mercury* from 1963 to 1970, and in 1972 was elected President of the Newspaper Society.

Mr Motoo Goto, who died in Tokyo on April 5 at the age of 64, had been executive Director of *Asahi Shimbun* since 1974.

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THE ARTS

Television

Power in the pit

Vietnam (Channel 4) last night examined the *Roots of War*, and, in a country which has suffered one thousand years of internecine and international conflict, as well as successive waves of Chinese, French, Japanese, British and American troops, there would seem to be little else to examine. Saigon, in the Thirties, looked like Paris. The French drove around in open landaus and sent home postcards showing the severed heads of captured rebels. In the Sixties, the city resembled the outskirts of an American army camp. If we can talk about "theatres of war", then Saigon has always been a much loved stage. Or, rather, a pit in which the "great powers" could combat each other: they had no need for sawdust, they had the Vietnamese to tread upon.

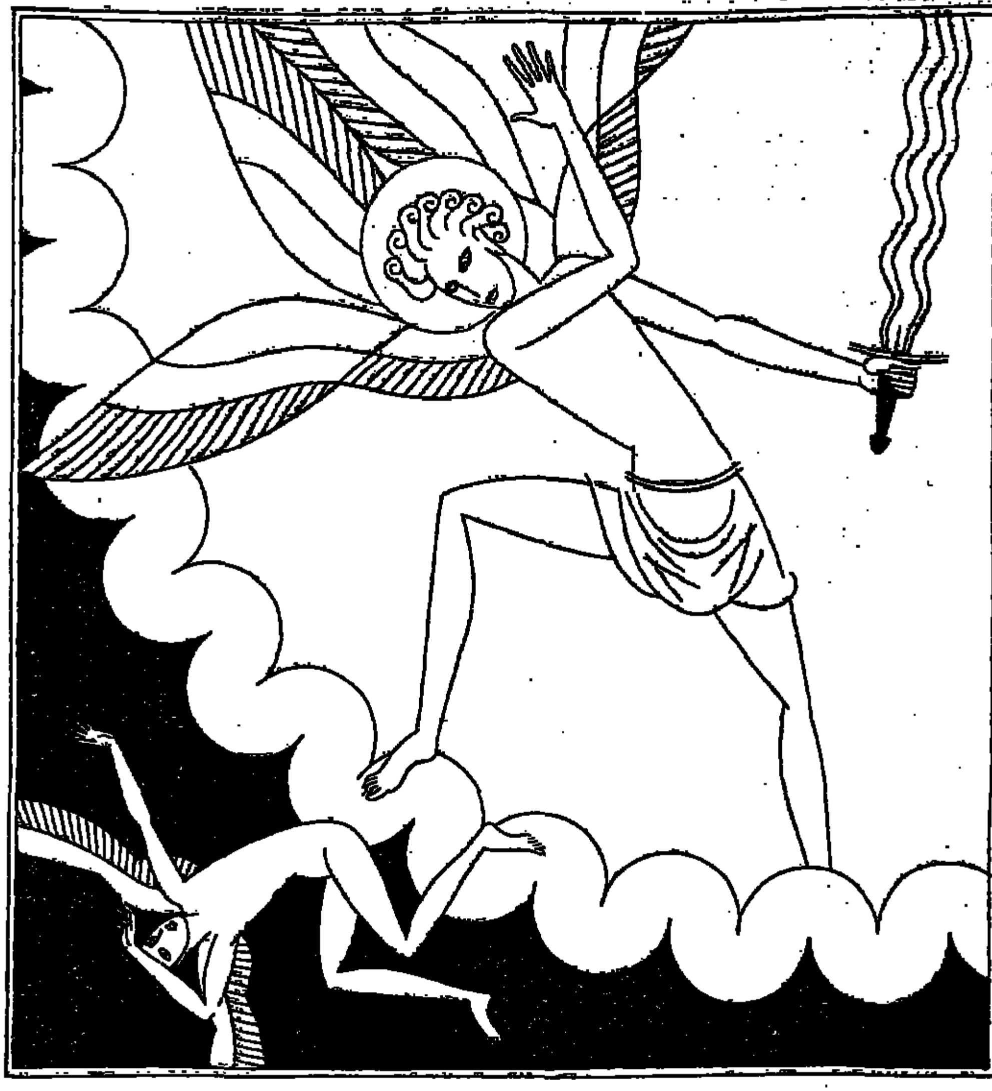
This programme (the first of 12) made it quite clear that in fact, when they were not fighting, the imperialists greatly preferred each other to the natives. After the Second World War, the British actually re-armed the Japanese, who had invaded the country, so that they could maintain "law and order". This was to ensure that the French could safely re-assume their own control. There were other ironies in this most unhappy story: it was originally the Americans who supported Ho Chi Minh and his Communist forces, and in 1945 "Uncle Ho" borrowed phrases from the American Declaration of Independence in order to write his own. Good intentions are always the first to disappear, however, and it was not long before Presidents Johnson and Nixon were asserting the more durable principles of self-interest.

This series is no doubt going to explore the Vietnamese War with the same relentless thoroughness as, for example, *The World at War* documented the battles between 1939 and 1945. But, although the advantage of television history lies in its immediacy, the danger is always one of over-simplification. Last night we saw what was essentially a schematic outline, with the colonial powers as the villains and the Vietnamese as the unsung heroes. That may well be the most plausible interpretation of the facts, but it ought to be made clear that it is only an interpretation. Nevertheless, this was an interesting beginning – and, for a programme which lambasts colonialism, there is a further irony in the fact that it is a joint English, French and American production.

Peter Ackroyd

Galleries

How the French took England by storm and stealth



The elegant gallic simplicity of Dulac's *The Love of a Foolish Angel* (1929); and the dark side of Doré in a detail from his *Billingsgate Market*, a preparatory drawing for *London: A Pilgrimage* (1872)

Edmund Dulac, 1882-1953
Geffrye Museum

Gustave Doré, 1832-1883
Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox

The most famous French artists to work memorably in England have mostly been birds of passage, coming, like Pissarro, when it was politically expedient to do so and going home as soon as they conveniently could, or following a particular visual obsession, like Monet with the mists of the Thames, but never apparently contemplating permanent residence or directing their work primarily at a British public. Frenchmen who have re-settled themselves here in a more thoroughgoing way seem generally to have suffered somehow for this eccentric choice – if only by falling between stools in public estimation, neither properly French nor properly English. It is perfectly possible that they would have remained minor figures anyway – would Lucien Pissarro ever quite have rivalled his father Camille; would Tissot ever have been spoken of in the same breath as his friend and admirer Manet? – but indecision about which national pigeonhole is most appropriately filled by a particular artist seldom helps a reputation in the long run.

Edmund Dulac is an interesting case in point. The exhibition marking the centenary of his birth, which began in Sheffield late last year and is now having its London airing at the Geffrye Museum (until May 29), revives a variety of memories, from the exotic gift-books he so successfully illustrated in the early years of the century up to the chicly Deco stamps he designed for the Free French territories during the Second World War, and makes a strong and fairly consistent impression. And yet it remains disturbingly difficult to label him precisely. If ever a Frenchman set out deliberately to become English, it was he. Even in his teens, we are told, he was the complete anglophile, nicknamed "l'anglais" by fellow students in Toulouse because of his devotion to dressing in the English style and his complete absorption in the work of English painters and illustrators such as Beardsley and Crane. When he came to England at the age of 22, it was for keeps.

And yet he always remained something of an exotic, as distinctively French, for all his attempts to change his spots, as any Paris Drugstore or Pub. With the enormous success of his illustrations for Laurence Housman's retelling of *Stories from the Arabian Nights* in 1907 he entered decisively into the English tradition of gift-book illustration just as it was getting its second wind, with the successful development of colour photography as a medium for the reproduction of delicate watercolour originals. Indeed, Dulac's only serious rival in the scope and variety of his work was Arthur Rackham, and though from time to time they illustrated the same kind of fairy-story Rackham stuck in general to the northern, the gothic and the cosily domestic while Dulac turned rather towards the exotic East or the Chaucerian side of the Middle Ages. Like gods of dissimilar races, they ruled over distinct imaginative territories and acknowledged each other, when necessary, with distant amiability.

While Dulac's delicate fancy in his illustrative work is very English, the taste for elegant simplicity, the Ravelian precision with which the most sensuous subjects are contained without being emasculated, and the rich, clear colours, flatly applied to make up a sumptuous mosaic surface, continue to mark him out as an exotic. If anything he became more distinctly gallic with the passage of time. His work for American illustrated magazines between the wars shows a greater and greater urge to simplification, which reaches its apogee in the beautifully uncluttered designs for the stamps and unissued coins of Edward VIII's reign. The Free French stamps are absolutely in what one might call the Palais de Chaillot style, and it is difficult to guess where he might have gone, stylistically, if he had not been carried off by an over-tiring bout of flamenco dancing.

In a relatively small compass – for Dulac's art was essentially miniaturist – the show pays vivid tribute to his versatility and technical mastery. There seems to have been little or nothing he could not do with watercolour and gouache, employed in a variety of western manners or with the dazzling immediacy of a Chinese brush drawing. He was a superb draughtsman, and an extraordinarily talented industrial designer, turning out patterns for wallpapers, textiles, rugs and such with unquenchable fertility along with all the stamps and coins and playing-cards. There is even one admirable landscape in oils to show that, had he so chosen, he could have excelled there too. We tend to mistrust such facility. But though admittedly Dulac's art scales few heights, it would be wanton to dismiss the pleasures it offers just because they are content to remain minor.

A couple of generations earlier, another, very different, Frenchman made an indelible mark on England and the English. Gustave Doré died just a few months after Dulac was born – in 1883, at the age of 51. He could hardly have been more different, in temperament or achievement. Doré's view of the world was one of cosmic grandeur; his ambitions were on a vast scale. He did, it is true, have a special feeling for the fairy, the ghostly and the generally supernatural, but he was more at home with devils than with angels. The grotesque was more natural and immediate to him.

Though his career was for many years very intimately bound up with London and work for English publishers, we cannot really claim a monopoly on him: he did not visit England until he was 36, when that extraordinary business venture the Doré Gallery first opened in New Bond Street, and it did not so much create his fame as capitalize on something that was already there. The admirable catalogue of the centenary show at Hazlitt, Gooden and Fox (until May 12) begins with the flat statement "Gustave Doré was undoubtedly the most widely known French artist in the nineteenth century", and England was only one of many countries competing for his services.

All the same, he seems to have had a special soft spot for England. And his devotion to the illustration of English literature and English life was amply returned by the thousands who flocked to buy his illustrated editions of Tennyson's *Idylls*, *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner*, Jerrold's scarifying account of *London*, low as well as high, and many texts of more universal interest, from Dante to Rabelais and Cervantes to the Bible, not to mention paying their shilling to see his original paintings. This was all rather irritating to superior people: Doré's having made his career virtually without teaching from anyone else, and certainly far away from the regular academic ways of ascent, did not please the French critics, and Ruskin was shocked by his lack of an idealizing tendency: he felt that Doré was coarse and crude and brutal, and that the crowds at the Doré Gallery might as well pay to meet the Devil.

Despite these doubts in high places, Doré did most of what he did remarkably well. He never quite attained total mastery of oil painting: Edmond About remarked of his *Bataille d'Inkerman* in the 1857 Salon: "His painting is a masterpiece. It only needs to be painted." But everywhere else, in his drawings, his watercolours (which he first took up in Scotland, under strong British influence), his illustrative work in all media and even his sculptures, there are a confidence and virtuosity which silence criticism. But even more, in even the smallest of the drawings this centenary tribute has gathered together, there is an astonishing vision of things.

Doré was one of art's great myth-makers, and if, even at their jolliest, his myths tend towards the grim and the brutal, that is entirely his prerogative. There are moments in the show of unexpected lightness and charm – the four very large watercolours of tropical birds, for instance – but finally we carry away a much more vivid impression of the suffering London poor or the diversions of the damned. For all his misleading reputation as a playboy, Doré knew at first hand the dark places of the physical world and the human heart, and in his own field he was and remains without rival.

John Russell Taylor

David Bowie has recently gone East, for the first film made jointly by Britain and Japan. **Peter Popham** reports

Cinematic attempt to bridge cultures

The only real opportunity afforded by history for the British and the Japanese to get to know each other was in the PoW camps of South-East Asia during the Second World War. Participants on both sides agree that it was not the best start to a relationship. Now a motley group including David Bowie, an equally androgynous Japanese rock star, Japan's most popular stand-up comic and Tom Conti have been back to do it all over again in front of the cameras. The resulting film is the first Anglo-Japanese co-production. The men responsible are the producer Jeremy Thomas, best known for his work with Nicholas Roeg, and the leading Japanese director Nagisa Oshima. Entitled *Merry Christmas, Mr Lawrence*, it will receive its première at Cannes next month.

Merry Christmas is based on Laurens van der Post's 1963 novel *The Seed and the Sower*. Sir Laurens spent several years during the war as a prisoner in Java, and he was one of what must have been a very small minority of PoWs who were able to see something good, or at least interesting, in the Japanese. He had visited Japan as a journalist in the 1920s and had learnt the language and conceived a lasting respect for that idiosyncratic culture. "Japan was the first country I went to outside Africa," he said recently, "and suddenly to be presented with what I still think is a valid alternative civilization was so enriching." It was also, later, to save his skin. Brought face to face with a unit of Japanese soldiers in the mountains of Java, he was able to throw them into confusion by addressing them in fluent and extravagantly polite Japanese.



David Bowie as "Straffer" Jack Celliers

His experience as their prisoner was scarcely happier than anybody else's, but he was at least granted some insight into the reasons for the Japanese cruelty. *The Seed and the Sower* explores the far edge of patience and suffering where contact between the two cultures proved possible, despite their conflicting codes of honour.

The Seed and the Sower was published in Japan in 1978, the year that Oshima won the Director's Prize at Cannes for *Empire of Passion*. The translator happened to be a mutual friend of Sir Laurens and Oshima. As Sir Laurens tells it: "He wrote to me after it had been published telling me that Oshima had come to see him, very deeply moved, having read the book seven times, and said 'This must be made into a film – I want to make it into a film'. He put Oshima in touch with me, and I so liked the letters that he wrote that I did what I've never done before about anybody who's been interested in making films of my work: I went out to Japan to see him. We discussed the film project and I was very happy to let him have the film rights."

Oshima's 21 previous films were all made in Japan. "This is my first film to be shot overseas, my first film to use foreign stars and my first one to be spoken largely in English", he says. "With a budget of over six million dollars, which is a dream, it will also be my biggest film." Shooting was completed in about eight weeks in late 1982, mostly on the island of Raratonga, near New Zealand.

The hero of the book is a charismatically handsome officer named "Straffer" Jack Celliers, who is driven by a powerful desire to atone for having betrayed his slightly deformed younger brother years earlier. This motivation makes of him a Christ-like figure, unsusceptible to his captors' methods, which culminate in his bizarrely cruel execution.

Oshima explains: "When I saw David Bowie act in *Elephant Man* in New York, I knew immediately that this was the perfect actor to play Celliers. He had an immense passion, something that transcends reason. If the character Celliers had only his Western rationalism to counter the Japanese, he would have been destroyed very rapidly. But it is Celliers's spirituality, his personal nobility, his inner peace and indestructible charisma that the Japanese actors cannot come to terms with. David Bowie has all these qualities."

One of the film's key relationships is between Celliers and the Japanese officer Yonoi, played by Ryuichi Sakamoto, a member of the Yellow Magic Orchestra, the only Japanese rock group to have made an impression in the West. It might be objected that neither Bowie nor Sakamoto looks very much like a soldier but Oshima defends his decision to use rock musicians because "they are sensitive to what people want now, they are *performers*, their antennae are screwed on right, and they don't mind getting right in there and having a go at the truth".

Tom Conti is the film's go-between figure, the British officer John Lawrence who is split between loyalty to his own side and sympathy for the enemy. He strikes up a friendship with the primitive but charming Sergeant Hara, played by the Japanese comic Beat Takeshi, who later saves his life in a mood of drunken magnanimity.

Why a film on this subject now? Oshima says: "The Second World War is the root of all my experience. At a time when there's another crisis and the possibility of a war occurring again, I thought it was essential to take the subject of war into a film." Laurens van der Post comments: "Both he and I are tremendously interested in the fact that art is a bridge between cultures and peoples. The fact that this was a bridge book." The film, too, they hope, will be one to span East and West.

Concerts

LSO/Previn
Festival Hall

It takes a great performer to find the heart of a less than great work and keep it beating; and so it was on Sunday when Itzhak Perlman turned his bow to Carl Goldmark's needlessly neglected Violin Concerto in A minor.

It is a work which could not be easily mistaken for anyone else's; yet it would probably be difficult for the innocent ear to identify it as Goldmark's. Fingerprints of Schumann, Mendelssohn and Spohr blurred into insignificance, however, in a performance whose robust assurance and obvious affection reminded us of the rigour of Goldmark's own self-tuition and, above all, his deep love of the violin.

When Goldmark's long thoughts threatened to outstay their welcome, Perlman would snatch them up and urge them on. And when the orchestra's diffidence, nicely calculated by André Previn, became merely bland, Perlman would draw the strings into quiet, live episodes of chamber music making. The London Symphony Orchestra trod sensitively the hallowed ground of the Andante, with Mr Perlman drawing from it a supple, almost cantor-like solemnity and breadth of eloquence.

Debussy's *Nocturnes* were originally conceived for solo violin and orchestra and it would have been marvellous had Mr Perlman returned after the interval to unearth and recreate the original version. But the LSO seemed refreshed by direction which cleared the mists and brought to a bright foreground the rhythmic detail at work in the suspended animation of "Nuages" and the taunting immediacy of the London Symphony Chorus's thoughtfully voiced "Sirènes".

La Mer, too, brimmed with the heightened reality of memory. In its vivid metamorphoses of instrument and tempo, its tough internal energy and its sureness of structure, it seemed a true sea symphony, as much for the ear on Sunday night as for the mind's eye.

Hilary Finch

AAM/Hogwood
St John's

Among the most attractive restorations to the concert and gramophone repertory by Christopher Hogwood and the Academy of Ancient Music is Handel's only known suite of theatre music for a spoken play, *Alceste*, which they performed again at their Saturday night concert. Though the play by Tobias Smollett apparently never reached its intended Covent Garden production in 1750, and has since been lost, Handel's music for it has a Purcell-like masque effect of celebratory songs and dances.

He later reworked most of this as a cantata, *The Choice of Hercules*, but in its original form the *Alceste* music is diverting, beautifully crafted and mostly cheerful in spirit. Even a bass aria for Charon in a River Styx scene proceeds in a jaunty rhythm, as if the fearful ferryman rather enjoyed coming "to fix your final doom", as the words have it, while the rhythmic variety of hopping and skipping figures gives vivacity to the choruses, sung here by the five soloists.

They included Emma Kirkby, who also sang two arias for the muse Calliope, to which her birdlike soprano was well suited both in the first placid invocation to sleep and the florid divisions of the second solo. Three tenor arias were characterized by William Kendall's slightly nasal tone-quality without making enough of their different sentiments. David Thomas was a jolly Charon, and Gillian Fisher and Margaret Cable filled out the vocal ensemble stylishly.

Mr Hogwood obtained a good supporting balance and crisp playing from the period-style instruments, with theorbos and harpsichord, and plentiful baroque oboe reinforced with bassoon. It was noteworthy how much more rounded was the ensemble tone here in St John's, Smith Square, after his Festival Hall *Messiah* a couple of weeks ago, the church acoustic mellowing some of the vinegary baroque string sound, as also in the D major Concerto Grosso, Op 6 No 5.

Noël Goodwin

Radu Lupu
Queen Elizabeth Hall

At first I wondered if Radu Lupu was often so studiedly severe as he seemed at the outset of his concert in the South Bank Piano Series on Sunday, which he divided between Schubert and Schumann. He made an impetuous, almost aggressive start on the latter's *Carnival Prank from Vienna*, played with no glimmer of humour but with a kind of dour insistence, serious-minded at all levels of expressive character and with even the playful *scherzino* movement acquiring a march-like strutting gait.

When he turned to the same composer's *Humoreske*, Op 20, he moved from one episode to the next like a romantic balladeer, as if Schumann were telling stories about himself through the medium of music and its wealth of inflexions. Yet here too much of the playing was assertive or insistent. The wistfulness of G minor enclosing the Intermezzo section was sentimentalized, and the mockery of C minor before the finale was savage rather than gentle.

Even so, there was absolute conviction of musical purpose as well as impressive strength of technique underlying all that the pianist did. When he came to Schubert's D major Sonata (D 850) after the interval he had no scruples about employing the full sonority of a modern piano to deepen and extend the nature of the keyboard writing, so that one wondered if the declamatory spirit of his playing was perhaps imposing too much on a brisk, no-nonsense opening movement.

However, the brio that was generated by this was turned to fascinating account in the rhapsodic second movement, where Mr Lupu became more overtly relaxed and shaped the sequence of alternating melodies with a beguiling and seemingly improvisatory spirit. The lilting dance character of the scherzo and finale was conveyed with an abundance of charm and rhythmic poise, the grace of phrasing softening the steely fingerwork.

Noël Goodwin

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

Grand Met denies bid plan

ACCOUNT DAY : Dealings Began, Monday. Dealings end, April 22. Contango Day, April 25. Settlement Day, May 3.

Shares of the Rank Organisation, the ailing industrial to leisure group, jumped 8p to 154p yesterday amid growing hopes of a bid from Grand Metropolitan. At the close, Rank was valued at £311m.

But Grand Metropolitan denies any suggestion it was considering such a move. Mr John Orr, Grand Met's finance director, said: "We are not looking at the possibility of a bid for Rank".

Sources close to grand Met reckon, however, that the hotel to brewing group may be interested in Rank's leisure acivities. Such a move would make sense.

Rank owns Butlins, Britain's largest holiday concern catering for around 1m holidays a year, and NSL Wings, the villa holidays group with 300,000 bookings a year. In addition, it controls numerous bingo outlets, motorway catering centres, and several London hotels.

Grand Met, on the other hand, owns Warner Holidays, the Mecca bingo chain and several London hotels. Analysts are unwilling to put a price tag on Rank's entire leisure empire, although Mr Peter Hillier, of brokers Fielding-Newson Smith, reckons a figure of £100m would not be wide of the mark. Recently Rank announced a boardroom reshuffle after a drop in profits from £102m to £60m and a cut in the dividend.

A touch of glamour comes to the stock market floor on Thursday when dealings begin in Miss World Group, the beauty contest organiser headed by Mr Eric Morley and his wife, Julia. Brokers Schaverien are placing 810,000 shares at 60p to raise £480,000 and valuing the company at £1.17m.

Elsewhere, share prices were again up in a raging bull market boosted by hopes of an imminent cut in interest rates. Stock shortages had jobbers on the run with the FT Index ending the first day of the new account 8.9 up at a new peak of 683.9. Datastream estimated that by the close more than £1,600m had been added to share values.

Guilts also joined in the fun, sporting gains of up to £2.50 at one stage, as the pound continued its recovery, closing 2.2 cents up against the dollar at $1.5270. Demand was so great that the Government broker was able to announce that supplies of the new tap Index Linked Treasury 2½ per cent 2016 had been exhausted. The price closed £1¼ up at £100¼.

However, profit-taking left prices below their best levels, although dealers were still able to report useful gains of £1½ in longs and nearly £1 among shorts.

Dunlop, the troubled tyre group, added 5p to 55p after news that Pegi Multi-Purpose had again been buying shares in the market. The Singapore-based group, headed by Ghafar Baba, yesterday bought 6.5 million shares, taking its stake to 26.1 per cent. Last month, Pegi took its stake to 21 per cent to consolidate its interest in Dunlop. But Dunlop has always denied that these purchases may be the prelude to a full-scale bid.

Low & Bonar celebrated the news that it is now Britain's third largest retail travel agent with a 4p jump to 96p. L & B has sold its Nairn travel agent business to A T Mays, which has formed a separate company, AT Mays Group. L & B owns 35 per cent of the new company, which now has 136 branches throughout the country. Miss Debbie Moore's **Pinnapple Dance Studio** held steady after its first interim figures since joining the Unlisted Securities Market last year in a swirl of publicity. Pretax profits for the six months to March 31 are up from £37,000 to £59,000 on turnover doubled from £281,000 to £630,000. Wholesale turnover was above expectations and the dance studios in Covent Garden are operating near capacity.

Television South West achieved a useful rise in ITV advertising share in the second half of last year – up from 2.17 per cent to 2.24 per cent. So there are hopes that pretax profits will be an unchanged £988,000 for the full year, in spite of heavier charges, and that the dividend will rise in the second half from the interim's 0.3p.

Another member of the USM, **Fithch & Co**, the design consultant, also pleased the market with pretax profits of £825,000. The shares closed 1p higher at 125p.

Hopes of a bid for **Milford Docks** continued to recede with the price plunging 25p to a new low of 55p. Several investors have options to take large chunks of the equity, but appear reluctant to do so.

With fears of an oil war continuing to recede, oils enjoyed further support. **BP** rose 8p to 362, **Britoil** 4p to 198p and **Shell** 12p to a new high of 502p.

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

BRITISH FUNDS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

RUBBER

[illegible]

TEA

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

Sterling: Spot and Forward

[illegible]

Money Market Rates

[illegible]

Other Markets

[illegible]

Dollar Spot Rates

[illegible]

Euro-$ Deposits

[illegible]

Gold

[illegible]

Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 683.9 up 8.9
FT Gilts: 82.75
FT All Share: 428.22
Bargains: 26,361
Tring Hall USM Index: 171.1 up 0.8
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Average 8,475.19 up 2.38
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,041.86 up 7.69
New York: Dow Jones Average (latest) 1,132.93 up 8.22

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling $1.5270 up 2.20 cents
Index 81.6 up 1.0
DM 3.6875
FrF 11,0405
Yen 363.00
Dollar
Index 122.2 down 0.4
DM 2.4195
Gold
$430.00 up $8.50
NEW YORK LATEST
Gold $426.75
Sterling $1.5275

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10½
3 month interbank 10¼-10⅛
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9¼-9⅜
3 month DM 5⅛-5
3 month FrF 13¾-13½
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Beatson Clark 236p up 28p
Davy Corp. 72p up 9p
Fisons 603p up 20p
Sotheby P. B. 530p up 40p
Riley Leisure 177p up 15p
Triplex 27p up 5p
BTR 414 down 8p
Burmah Oil 167p down 10p
Church 280p down 10p
LWT 'A' 152p down 5p
Milford Docks 55p down 5p
Molins 149p down 6p

TODAY

Interims: Emess Lighting, Scottish Cities Inv. TST., Smiths Inds.
Finals: Aircall, Bowthorpe Hldgs., Brook Street Bureau, Expamet Intl., Johnston Grp., Lamont Hldgs., Northern Engineering Inds., H and J Quick Grp.
Economic statistics: Building societies' monthly figures (March); provisional figures of vehicle production (March)

Bid talk lifts Rank shares

Speculation that several leading companies may soon be the targets of bids continued to circulate in the stock market yesterday.

Shares of Rank Organisation jumped 8p to 154p amid growing talk that Grand Metropolitan may be casting an appreciative eye over parts of Rank, including holiday and bingo interests. Rank's leisure interests could be worth about £100m. Grand Met has ruled out a full bid.

Meanwhile, Dunlop the troubled tyre group, added 5p to 55p after the Malaysian group *Pegi-Multi Purpose* bought 6.5 million shares, taking its stake to 26.1 per cent.

● **HOWDEN RESIGNATION:** Mr M. J. A. Glover, vice-chairman and chief operating officer, has requested early retirement from Alexander Howden Group from July 1. He will act as a consultant to Alexander and Alexander for the next two years.

● **EEC COMPLAINT:** The European Community has asked Gatt to create a working party to examine the community's complaint that Japan's trade policies are too restrictive.

● **JAPAN BOOSTED:** Japan's trade surplus widened to $2,040m (£1,355m) last March from $1,040m in February.

● **SALES FALL:** West German wholesale sales declined 4 per cent to DM57,000m in February from the same month last year according to the Federal Statistics Office. The agency said the decline measured 3 per cent when adjusted for inflation.

● **INVESTMENT FALL:** Planned investment in Australian mining and manufacturing projects is put at $25,980m by a survey completed in December by the Department of Industry and Commerce. This compares with an estimate of $31,990m six months earlier and $32,800m a year ago.

Wall St gains in heavy trading

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Stocks wer gaining in heavy trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up more than 10 points early in the morning. The transportation average, however, was fractionally lower on easing prices for the airlines.

Advances were more than 2-to-1 ahead of declines.

Mr Sidney B. Lurie, executive vice-president at Josephthal & Co, said the market's rise was being helped by the oils "which have been oversold and now are underowned and by the enormous flows of money coming into the market from the individual retirement accounts and from the institutions including the pension funds."

International Business Machines was at 105 up 1⅛, General Electric 106½ up 1, Digital Equipment 118½ up 2½, Motorola 103⅝ up 1⅛, Teledyne 145⅝ up ½, Data General off ½ at 58⅞, Sundstrand off ½ at 49½ and Grumman off ⅜ at 53¼.

In the energy sector Atlantic Richfield was up 1 at 44 1/8. Exxon up 3/8 to 31 7/8, Gulf Oil up 5/8 to 33 7/8, Mobil up 1/2 at 29 3/8, Amerada Hess up 3/8 at 25 1/8. Standard Oil of Ohio up 1 3/8 to 46, Standard Oil of California up 5/8 at 38 7/8, Union Oil up 1 1/4 at 34 1/2 and Phillips Petroleum up 3/8 at 34 3/4.

Redman Industries was 26 up 2, Fleetwood 23 5/8 up 3/8, Helen Curtis 31 5/8 up 2 1/4, General Mills 52 up 1/2.

Hopes for switch in US policy

By Frances Williams
Economics Correspondent

Hopes are rising in Europe that the US Government may agree to abandon its policy of "benign neglect" of the dollar exchange rate when the issue of currency intervention comes up at the economic summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia, nest month.

The seven heads of government will have before them a study commissioned at the Versailles summit last year showing that intervention on foreign exchange markets can help to control currency fluctuations.

The study was suggested by Mr Donald Regan, the US Treasury Secretary, aftr American policy came under attack from European governments which were forced to keep interest rates high to protect their currencies from the soaring dollar.

Publication of the report, prepared by senior officials under the chairmanship of M Philippe Jurgensen, of the French Treasury, is expected in a fortnight after discussion by finance ministers in Wasington this month. The report is a technical study of the effectiveness of intervention and contains no recommendations.

But its findings are certain to be used by European Governments to persuade the Americans to abandon their hard-line non-interventionist stance. This is seen as a first step in breaking down American indifference to the international repercussions of its domestic money and fiscal policies, including the burgeoning fedeal deficit.

An encouraging pointer came at the weekend from Mr Anthony Soloman, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, which carries out exchange rate intervention for the US Fed. He said in Geneva that the Williamsburg Conference could reach and understanding on modest coordinated currency intervention.

Further evidence of the efficacy of intervention has come from the Basle-based central bankers' club, the Bank for Internationsl Settlements. A study by two bank economists concludes that official intervention has been predominantly stabillizing and argues that it has an important role to play.

Morgan Grenfell in vast underwriting operation

BTR offers £573m for Tilling in record UK industrial bid

By Jonathan Clare

BTR, the industrial conglomerate, has launched Britain's biggest industrial bid in attempting to take over Thomas Tilling a week after a dawn raid to pick up 6 per cent of the shares.

The bid, in the form of a share swop values Tilling at about £573m, equivalent to 197p a share. There is a cash alternative of 185p (compared with last week's raid price of 175p) which values Tilling at £538m.

Tilling's businesses include Pretty Polly tights, Heinemann, the publishers, and Cornhill Insurance.

The bid was vigorously rejected by Tilling, which is promising that its poor 1982 performance will be transformed this year.

The huge underwriting operation used to underpin the whole deal is even more significant than the record size of the bid. The first £376.8m of the cash alternative will be provided by Morgan Grenfell, which has found buyers for all the shares to which Tilling shareholders would become entitled under the share offer. The balance of the offer will come from BTR's own resources.

The sheer size of the sums would make it very difficult for BTR subsequently to change the terms, although there was much talk in the City yesterday of shareholders holding out for 210p.

BTR, which was itself built up by Mr Owen Green, the chief executive, sees enormous potential in turning round Tilling's diverse businesses. It believes there are few areas of overlap and few economies of scale, and it would put in BTR management to improve Tilling's performance, as it did with Serck 18 months ago.


BTR's Owen Green: waiting to turn round Tilling's varied business

Because there is no overlap, BTR hopes that the Office of *Fair Trading will not be moved* to refer the bid to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

The institutions which accepted 175p last week probably did so as an insurance against a referral, despite the talk that they were told that no *bid would be forthcoming*. No institutional fund managers would have been in any doubt that a bid was a racing certainty.

BTR points out in its offer document that Tilling's record, in terms of profits and of return sales, is well below that of BTR. But Mr Francis Black, Tilling's finance director, says the two companies are not comparable.

First, Tilling is a distribution company, where margins are low, so the return on sales would always look low compared to a manufacturing company such as BTR. Second, Tilling's profit record was good until several big problems materialized in the US

BTR's board has forecast a dividend for this year of 12p – a fifth higher than 1982. The terms of its offer are 10 BTR shares for every 21 in Tilling or the cash alternative. Yesterday, the stock market did not discount the arrival of a possible defence, involving a merger with BET, another industrial conglomerate, whose name has frequently been connected with Tilling.

GLAXO HOLDINGS SHARE PRICE
RELATIVE TO FT/A ALL SHARE INDEX
DATASTREAM
800 700 600 500 400 300
APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR

Zantac helps Glaxo to £86m profit

By Michael Prest

Glaxo, the pharmaceutical group, raised pretax profits for the first half from £56.8m to £86.3m, at the lower end of analysts' forecasts.

Exports were the key to the increase in profits. External sales went up from £406m to £504m, and within that total export sales rose by £70m to £304m. Domestic sales showed only a slight improvement.

Most of higher overseas *earnings came from volume* rather than price increases, and currency gains helped. About £8m of pretax profits came from advantageous currency movements, and £6m of that was again from the change in value of net current assets.

One of the star performers was the drug Zantac, whose sales this financial year could reach £100m. Zantac is used in the treatment of ulcers and is one of only two such drugs. It is planned to promote Zantac around the world within three years.

GLAXO
Half-year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit £86.3m (£56.8m)
Stated earnings 14.2p (9.2p)*
Turnover £504m (£407m)
Net interim/dividend 2.75p (2.25p adjusted)
Share price 835 down 30 Yield 1.2
*Fully diluted

But Glaxo's other antibiotics and anti-asthma drugs are also doing well.

Glaxo is the brand leader in certain kinds of asthma relief, and its Ventolin is one of the company's biggest earners.

City analysts expect full year profits to be between £195m and £200m: the second half is generally better. Nevertheless, the shares lost 30p to close at 835p. Glaxo also announced that Sir Ronald Arculus, the former British ambassador to Italy, has been made a non-executive director.

Sterling follows shares up

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

STERLING/DOLLAR
$/£ 1·52 1·50 1·48 1·46
FEB MAR

Hopes of an early cut in base rates fuelled another big rise in shares yesterday. The stock market rose to a new record, and sterling moved ahead smartly on the foreign exchange markets.

However, the Bank of England again moved to dampen City entuhusiasm by resolutely refusing to cointenance a drop in bank base rates.

The *FT* Index of 30 leading shares closed 8.9 points up at a record 683.9, with government *stocks also rising sharply*.

Sterling came in for sustained buying throughout much of the day. The pound closed up 1.0 at 81.6 on its trade-weighted index, and ended 2.2 cents up at $1.5270 against the United States dollar.

The Bank stuck firmly to its existing intervention rates in the money markets which are well out of line with free market rates. Its action caused consternation among the discount houses, which tried hard to get the Bank to deal at lower rates and offer better prices for bills.

With £610m of temporary help to the banking system falling due for repayment yesterday, there was another big shortage of funds, estimated at £900m. The Bank initially refused to deal at all at the prices demanded by the discount houses, and attempts to get it to shade its dealing rates marginally were unsuccessful.

By the end of the day, ony £666m of assistance had been supplied to the markets, and market men were complaining at having to sell bills to the Bank so cheaply.

Foreign exchange dealers said that sterling was helped by hopes of an early election leading to a Conservative victory.

There was some puzzlement in the City yesterday at the way the Bank of England is still obstinately refusing to endorse the trend to lower interest rates. Although sentiment towards sterling has changed markedly for the better in the past couple of weeks, *it is thought that its* volatility is still worrying the authorities.

Oil companies accept BNOC price cuts

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Most oil companies have accepted the new North Sea pricing package proposed by the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC), thereby increasing *the prospect of renewed* world oil price stability over the rest of the year.

BNOC confirmed yesterday that an "overwhelming majority" of its 35 suppliers and 25 customers have agreed to the price cuts which it proposed for the months of February and March.

A question mark remains, however, over how long the new prices, based around a £30 a barrel marker price, will hold. The companies have given no binding commitment to agree to the prices through the second quarter of the year, and say they will feel free to renegotiate North Sea prices if there is any *sign of the recent Organization* of Petroleum Exporting Countries' pricing agreement falling apart.

While BP, Shell and Esso have all accepted the new prices (at least retrospectively), a number of independent producing companies led by Tricentrol are still arguing over BNOC's legal right to backdate price cuts to the beginning of February.

In a statement confirming the *new marker* prices of £30.50 a barrel for February and £30 a barrel for March, BNOC said "the response is sufficient to confirm these prices and BNOC is pressing the few outstanding and customers for an early reply".

The corporation has succeeded in steering a delicate middle path between the conflicting demands of several oil companies for a larger price cut and the warnings from Opec that any further cuts could risk starting a global price war.

This had raised hopes in the industry of prices remaining broadly stable over the rest of the year, but has not dampened speculation about possible reorganization of BNOC's role

City Comment

Optimists start the bidding

It is no coincidence that the stock market has suddenly become awash with takeover bids and rumours. Booming share prices have paved the way. As the index rises to new peaks, the successful growth companies have boomed most, inflating the currency of many would-be bidders.

Those rising share prices have other more mysterious effects, making share dealings more fluid and persuading bank managers that lending money to buy blocks of shares is good business.

But it is the return of *confidence in the economy* that has really set off the recent spate. The optimists believe that the markets for products will return, so if you can buy the assets, businesses capable of earning much better profits, now is the time to do it.

The vulnerable companies fall into two main groups: those with management succession problems like Sotheby, UDS, Rank or Cope Allman, and those with profits depressed by the cycle like Steetley and Dunlop. BTR's bid for Tilling is more a case of dog eat dog, but has elements of both.

This is all meat and drink to the city. Plenty of chance for merchant bankers *to make* a name for defence and attack and seize new accounts like so many advertizing agencies. And they will have to develop new techniques. Sooner or later, for instance, big institutions will realize that they have little to gain from selling in preliminary "dawn raids", in which bidders build up *platforms from which* to mount their attack.

Many of these bids are the harmless, even beneficial, eruptions of market forces. But mergermania is not good. The takeover is too eary a substitute for investment in new products and plants, which in the end build the economy. Spare a thought for Glaxo, which has rightly earned pride of place as the most exciting blue chip stock by investing money heavily and steadily in its own long-term future.

Pergamon buys 7pc of Cope

By Our Financial Staff

Hard on the heels of a decision by the Dowable consortium not to increase its 60p-a-share offer for Cope Allman International, Hollis Bros & ESA said it had bought over 6.5 per cent of the engineering to fruit machine company.

Hollis is 85 per cent owned by Mr Robert Maxwell's private company, Pergamon Press, as a result of a rescue deal last year.

Further buying later took the Hollis stake up to 7.65 per cent, increasing speculation that it was a "white knight" which would rescue Cope from Dowable.

But Dowable made it clear that it had not thrown in the towel. Under the takeover rules, it cannot increase its present offer after saying that it had made its final offer. However, if another bidder does appear, Dowable believes that the changed circumstances would mean that it could ask the Takeover Panel to give the go-ahead for a new bid.

Sama chief goes amid speculation

From Denis Tayolor
Riyadh

The announcement that Mr Abdul Aziz Al-Quraishi, Governor of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (Sama), is leaving his post on Thursday, the day after the budget is expected, has prompted speculation that his departure may be for political reasons. Saudi Arabia is expected to show a substanital deficit this year.

The official reason for his resignation is that he wants to retire after nine years in a demanding job which has made him the best-known Saudi in international financial circles.

A figure with a reputation for being a conservative in fiscal matters, Mr Al-Quraishi has been head of SAMA during the decade whin rapidly rising oil prices have brought a phenomenally rapid development to Saudi portfolio of foreign assets.

Mr Hamad Al-Siyari, his American-educated deputy, will take over SAMA until a new governor is appointed.

Neddy refuses to suppress report

Howe secrecy plea rejected

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The possibility of suppressing a controversial gloomy report on the future of the economy, which includes a prediction of no growth in employment this decade, was raised yesterday by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor.

Sir Geoffrey asked his Cabinet colleagues, Confederation of British Industry leaders and leading union officials at the monthly meeting of the National Economic Development Council to consider non-publication of the report which reveals that many industrial and service sectors fear further job losses, declining export competitiveness and rising imports.

But, after what one observer described as "a fairly acrimonious debate" and apparent Government irritation with a report it considered to be out of date, NEDC members agreed not to suppress the document.

The report was compiled by Mr Geoffrey Chandler, director general of the National Economic Development Office, from 40 NEDO sector assessments of prospects to the end of the decade.

It said that a larger number of jobs had been lost in the mature industries such as textiles, iron and steel, and mechanical engineering, resulting in a loss of British overseas market share and from restructuring to meet the changed market conditions. But there had also been significant manpower reductions in the growth industries such as electronics due to changing technologies and improvements of productivity.

"None of the committees which have reported foresees an *increase in employment in its* sector up to the end of the decade; continuing productivity improvements will be needed to maintain sectoral competitiveness and many committees expect further reductions in employment."

Structural change, Mr Chandler says, is taking place in a number of sectors and there is a need for it to be faster to meet changes in the pattern of world demand and trade. Overcapacity in industrial intermediates is world-wide and continuing action to resturcture their industries must be considered on an international basis. "Otherwise, British companies may be forced to retrench beyon the point of economic viability".

Sir Geoffrey, who chaired the meeting, complained that the report failed to take account of encouraging trends in the economy, notably changes in the sterling exchange rate.

Sir Terence Beckett, the CBI director-general, described the report as unacceptably depressing and said it did not reflect the results of the CBI's last two-monthly industrial trends surveys which were showing a marked recovery.

Japanese profits 'will rise 21pc'

Tokyo – (AP-Dow Jones) – Profits of leading Japanese companies in the second half of the present financial year ending next month, will rise 21.6 per cent compared with first half when they are expected to decline 3.4 per cent, the Nomura Research Institute said.

The economies of advanced industrial countries are expected to recover in the second half of the present finalcial year helped by lower oil prices, and the number of Japanese industries increasing profits will grow, the institute said in its monthly review.

Earnings of 350 monitored companies are estimated to have fallen 3.5 per cent in the second half of the 1982 fiscal year from the first half, or by 9.8 per cent if the coal and oil industries are excluded because they fluctuate widely with exchange rates, the review said.

The present half-year will see the third consecutive fall in earnings of around 3.4 per cent, the institute said. It will be 1.3 per cent if coal and oil are excluded.

Earnings in the basic materials industries are expected to recover in the present six months, based on oil price cuts, and some export-oriented industries will begin to recover, helped by overseas stock adjustments

The review said that stocks of Japanese products in the United States have almost returned to normal, except for oil pipe and machine tools. No fears of excessive stocks remain for video-tape recorders, colour televisions, sound systems and cars.

Video-tape recorders stocks the beginning of last year were at nearly 700,000 units, but have settle at slightly below 400,000 since then.

Akroyd pays £1.6m for Wall Street brokers

By Michael Clark

Akroyd & Smithers, one of the two publicly-quoted London stock jobbers, has bought the shares it does not already own in Cohn, Delaire & Kaufman, a Wall Street broker and market maker.

Akroyd paid $2.5m (£1.6m) for the remaining 45 per cent of the company. Mr Timothy Jones, joint chairman of Akroyd, said the acquisition was intended to take advantage of growing international trade. "International business is growing fast and our own international business has grown also. It made sense to buy out the minority shareholders," he said.

Akroyd's exposure to the Eurobond market, gold shares and US and Canadian stocks makes it an ideal match.

Akroyd obtained its original 55 per cent stake in CDK in 1977. CDK, which will be called Akroyd & Smithers, employs 40 people.

Mr Jones refused to give any indication of CDK's profits contribution to Akroyd, but emphasised it had proved "continually profitable". Apart from its Wall Street broking business, CDK also acts as market makers on New York's over-the-counter-market, and has strong interests on the Chicago futures exchange.

Mr Jones said Akroyd had no further acquisitions in mind.

Clyde in £4m takeover

From Our Correspondent, Glasgow

The Glasgow-based Clyde Shipping is to have 32 tugs operating around Britain with the £4.1m acquisition of Lawson-Beatey Tugs of Newcastle, one of Britain's oldest established tug fleet operators Clyde director Dr Leonard Peterson, said yesterday

Clyde Shipping is also active in coastal shipping and marine equipment sales and is involved in quarrying and mineral processing. Its profit last year was £1.5m on assets of £9.1m.

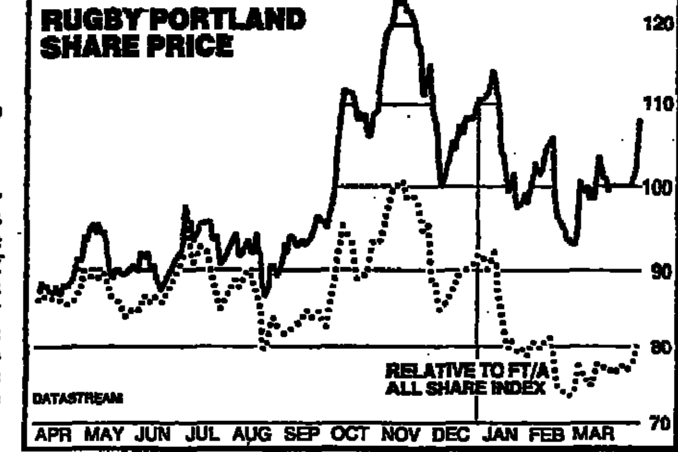
Lawson-Beatey made £750,000 profit in 1982 and reached its present size after acquisitions and amalgamations with other towage companies operating from North-East England.

The takeover follows acceptance by Lawson-Beatey shareholders and the offer is equivalent to £13.63 per Lawson-Beatey share. The Clyde Shipping towage interests are on the Forth, and Clyde and in the Shetlands, and a new harbour tug is soon to be ordered.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Sally White

End in sight to Rugby's record run

Rugby Portland Cement
Year to 31.12.82.
Pretax profit £23.5m (£18.6m).
Stated earnings 12.2p (12.1p).
Turnover £165.7m (£144.6m).
Net final dividend 2.9p mkg 5.5p (5p).
Share price 108p + 1p. Yield 7.21.
Dividend payable 4.7.83.



Rugby Portland Cement's run of record profits looks like faltering after last year's jump of 37 per cent. The company's statement gives a cautionary warning pointing not only to the recession in Australia, but to pressure on margins in this country which are unlikely to be compensated from higher sales.

There is general gloom about the likely increase in cement market share that will be taken this year by Comecon exports, even though a joint EEC initiative to block them is chugging through Brussels' corridors.

So while imports are only 1 per cent of the British cement market, some forecasts suggest that they could take a large chunk of the 4 to 5 per cent increase in volume as the economy comes out of recession.

In Australia, which accounts for more than a third of trading profit, recession is biting deeply, and the effect on pretax profits will not be counterbalanced by lower interest charges.

The share price rose strongly last year on hopes of a bid from Mr Robert Holmes a'Court, but it never materialized. This has left the rating looking high.

Prospects for this year are for just £18m to £20m at the pretax level, depending on the impact of imports.

Highland Distilleries

Highland Distilleries
Half-year to 28.2.83
Pretax profit £3.6m (£2.8m)
Stated earnings 4.4p (4.1p)
Turnover £50.6m (£47.6)
Net interim dividend 0.97p (0.88p)
Share price 112p, up 6p Yield 3.6%
Dividend payable 10.5.83

Two things favoured Highland Distilleries: lower interest payments from cut borrowings and Famous Grouse's continued onslaught on the whisky market in England.

Last year, Highland received £2.9m from the EEC as a restitution payment for using expensive European grain. This payment has been applied to cutting debt with the result that first half interest charges were down from £629,000 to £179,000. Future EEC payments will be on a year-by-year arrangement so the amount will be much smaller – about £265,000 this year – but still useful.

Famous Grouse, Highland's well-regarded blended scotch, is still increasing its share of the English market where it now has 9 or 10 per cent. The share of the Scottish market remains about the same – 25 per cent – and probably represents saturation level. But although market share has been maintained in Scotland, volume is down.

Overall volume sales are up by 1 per cent in the home (the whole United Kingdom market) and 30 per cent up overseas. Overseas sales value is up by no less than 43 per cent and prices are apparently holding up reasonably well.

Unlike most other members of the industry, Highland's emphasis is 80 per cent home trade and only 20 per cent export.

Full year profits should comfortably exceed £6.5m.

Bryant Holdings

Bryant Holdings
Half-year to 30.11.82
Pretax profit £3.5m (£4.5m)
Stated earnings 3.2p (3.7p)
Turnover £41m (£44m)
Net interim dividend 0.55p (0.5p)
Share price 66p. Yield 4%

Bryant Holdings, the building group, suffered a first half setback in profits last year that was widely expected because of the state of Midlands house prices. But profits were also depressed by interest charges of almost £600,000 because of increased working capital and land bank purchases. The drop in numbers of houses, on which financial completion was made, was only about 90.

Bryant hopes that the second half will show an improvement. It refers particularly to the excellent home sales since Christmas. Much of the rising trend in sales and prices – the latter up between 5 and 10 per cent on a year ago – will not however, show through until 1984.

The land bank is now around £27m, or four to five years' supply. The company has been concentrating on expanding its southern operations. At the moment, the split is 60 per cent for the Midlands, and 40 per cent in the south.

Conditions in the south are more bouyant, and Bryant has been frustrated by not obtaining planning permissions as quickly as it would like.

The company says it will not be able to match last year's pretax profit of £9.5m. So the market has settled for just under £8m, with prospective earnings of 5.2p adjusted for the one-for-one scrip.

Property revenue is up from £708,000 to £854,000, although that sector is also described as sluggish.

The rating is 14 times earnings on a fully taxed basis, and the yield is 4 per cent. The share price has fallen back because of the drop in earnings this year, and has not yet responded to hopes of better margins.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● Gallaher Group is confident of its prospects, Mr S G Cameron, the chairman, says in his annual statement.

Like most companies, Mr Cameron says, Gallaher faces difficult markets and tough competition. "No significant let-up in the economic recession is assumed, but the major companies in the group, having survived successfully the rigours of 1982, are confident of their ability to tackle the coming year. The continuing extension of activities into new products, services and geographical markets, gives Gallaher a particular resilience."

Barton Group
for 1982.
Pretax profit £400,000 (£1,029,000).
Stated earnings 2.72p (3.37p).

Anchor Chemical
For 1982
Pretax profit £553,000 (£673,000)
Stated earnings 9.87p (11.93p)
Turnover £13,313,000 (£12,187,000)

Greencoat Properties
Half-year to December 31, 1982.
Pretax loss £64,000 (47,000).
Turnover £1,224,000 (791,000).

James Halstead Group plc
Half-year to December 1982
Pretax profit £1,035,000 (£613,000)
Stated earnings 4.71p (2.85p)
Turnover £12,905,193 (£9,489,000)
Net interim dividend 1.25p

Clondalkin Group
For 1982
Pretax profit £1,365,744 (£991,968)
Stated earnings 10.64p (6.24p)
Turnover £37,518,842 (£52,250,248)

W A Tyzack
Half-year to January 31, 1983
Pretax loss £140,000 (£43,000)
Loss per share 2.82p (1.29p)

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE
Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per troy ounce

	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
High grade copper		
Cash	1074.00–1075.00	1072.00–1073.00
Three months	1104.00–1104.50	1103.00 1103.50
Standard cash (copper)		
Cash	1055.50–1056.50	1053.00–1055.00
Three months	1083.00–1084.00	1082.00–1084.00
Tin: cash	9290–9291	9289–9291
Three months	9270–9271	9272–9273
Lead: cash	296.00–296.00	298.00–299.00
Three months	306.75–307.00	309.50–310.00
Zinc: cash	442.50–443.50	443.50–444.50
Three months	457.50–458.00	458.50–459.00
Silver: cash	737.50–738.50	736.00–737.00
Three months	755.00–756.00	753.00–754.00
Aluminium: cash	889.50–890.50	901.50–902.50
Three months	916.50–917.00	928.00–928.50
Nickel: cash	3210–3220	3240–3245
Three months	3303–3305	3330–3335

L.M.E. TURNOVER
Copper (higher grade): 11800 tonnes: Standard cathodes: 1750 tonnes: Tin (standard): 860 tonnes: Lead: 2600 tonnes: Zinc: 1750 tonnes: Silver: 58 lots of 10,000 ozs. each: Aluminium: 4300 tonnes: Nickel: 1272 tonnes.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne;
Coffee, cocoa, sugar and soyabean meal in pounds per metric ton;
Wool in N.Z. cents per kilo;
I.P.E. in U.S. $ per metric ton;
Gold in U.S. $ per oz.

RUBBER	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	746–760	768–780
June	751–760	772–785
July/Sept	758–760	785–787
Oct/Dec	772–773	803–804
Jan/March	790–792	824–828
April/June	810–811	845–847
July/Sept	833–836	867–869
Oct/Dec	847–857	887–891
Jan/March	870–876	912–913

Sales: 397 lots at 15 tonnes each.

COFFEE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1805–1810	1815–1816
July	1648–1650	1665–1668
Sept	1612–1613	1613–1615
Nov	1571–1575	1572–1573
Jan	1540–1549	1543–1548
March	1511–1520	1520–1525
May	1488–1495	1490–1494

Sales: 1336 lots, including 17 options.

COCOA	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	1197–1197	1218–1220
July	1215–1216	1233–1234
Sept	1229–1230	1242–1243
Dec	1254–1255	1263–1264
March	1274–1276	1282–1283
May	1290–1295	1297–1298
July	1302–1310	1312–1315

Sales: 5662 lots including 51 options.

SUGAR	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	119.85-119.90	122.50-122.60
Aug	128.50-128.60	131.50-131.60
Oct	135.75-135.90	138.60-138.80
Dec	141.80-141.75	144.00-144.75
March	149.75-150.00	152.55-152.70
May	153.50 154.250	155.00-157.00

Sales: 2,795 lots. I.S.A. prices (April 8). daily, 6.49c. 15-day average, 6.40c (US cents per lb).

WOOL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
May	405-412	403-407
Aug	424-427	418-420
Oct	428-430	424-426
Dec	434-435	431-433
Jan	436-438	432-435
March	442-445	440-442
May	452-455	448-451
Aug	461-465	458-463
Oct	471-476	468-473

Sales: 80 lots.

SOYABEAN MEAL	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
April	153.50-155.50	150.60-152.70
June	151.50-151.70	151.00-151.10
Aug	152.00-153.20	153.00-153.10
Oct	158.50-158.60	158.90-159.10
Dec	165.50-168.80	165.30-166.00
Feb	169.60-171.00	169.00-170.00
April	170.30-170.70	169.50-171.00

Sales: 34 lots.

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
April	249.25-249.00	249.25-249.00
May	249.00-248.75	249.00-248.50
June	246.25-246.00	246.50-246.25
July	245.50-245.25	246.00-245.75
Aug	247.50-247.25	248.00-247.75
Sept	249.50-249.25	250.75-250.00
Oct	250.25-250.00	251.50-250.75
Nov	253.00-251.00	254.00-253.25
Dec	255.00-252.00	260.00-255.00

Sales: 2,789 lots of 100 tonnes each.

LONDON GOLD FUTURES	Y'day's Close	Previous Close
April	430.50-429.50	422.50-422.50
May	433.00-432.00	425.00-424.00
June	436.50-435.00	427.40-427.40
July	439.50-438.00	431.50-430.50
Aug	442.50-441.50	434.00-433.50
Sept	446.50-445.50	438.00-436.50
Oct	450.00-448.00	441.50-439.50

Sales: 889 lots.

GRAIN	Barley	Wheat
May	£122.60	£136.30
July	–	£138.10
Sept	£111.20	£117.75
Nov	£114.35	£120.50
Jan	£117.45	£123.40
	Sales: 30 lots.	Sales: 239 lots

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on April 11:
GB: Cattle. 94.99p per kg lw (-1.75).
GB: Sheep. 218.59p per kg est d c w (+13.01).
GB: Pigs. 66.44p per kg lw (-0.43).
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 272.7 per cent. ave. price. 95.23p (-4.21).
Sheep nos. up 367.3 per cent. ave. price, 221.19p (+8.99).
Pig nos. up 119.5 per cent. ave. price. 66.39p (-0.41).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. down 4x4 per cent. ave. price. 93.74p (+0.69).
Sheep nos. down 15.8 per cent; ave. price. 205.18p (+5.75).
Pig nos. down 23.2 per cent. ave. price. 71.12 (+1.93).

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES:

Sterling Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	15235	15240	15190	15068
Sep	15225	15210	15200	15043
Dec	–	–	–	–

Sterling deposit Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	9040	9044	9035	9025
Sep	9040	9040	9032	9023
Dec	9036	9037	9031	9026
March	9025	9025	9022	9016
June	9021	9021	9021	9006

Long-gilts Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	10630	10705	10620	10526
Sep	10615	10616	10614	10508
Dec	10815	10812	10812	10626
March	10812	10812	10812	10619
June	–	–	–	–

Yen Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4224	4225	4215	4200
Sep	4260	4260	4260	4236
Dec	–	–	–	–

D-mark Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4264	4168	4160	4155
Sep	4214	4214	4214	4206
Dec	–	–	–	4138

Eurodollar Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	9081	9084	9066	9052
Sep	9055	9055	9046	9038
Dec	9029	9032	9024	9015
March	9015	9016	9015	9010
June	–	–	–	–

Swiss franc Month	Last	High	Low	Pr Set
June	4935	4930	4921	4901
Sep	5010	5010	5010	4976
Dec	–	–	–	–

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1982/83 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

WALL STREET

	Apr 8	Apr 7
AMF Inc	[illegible]	17
AMR	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Chem	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allied Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Allis Chalmers	14	[illegible]
Alcoa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amax Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amerada Hess	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Broadcast	65	[illegible]
Am Can	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Cyanamid	41	[illegible]
Am Elec Power	[illegible]	19
Am Home	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Motors	6	6
Am Nat Res	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Standard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am Telephone	[illegible]	65
Armco Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Asarco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Richfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Avon Products	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bankers Tst NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of America	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of NY	[illegible]	54
Beatrice Foods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bethlehem Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boeing	[illegible]	40
Boise Cascade	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borden	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borg Warner	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bristol Myers	[illegible]	[illegible]
BP	[illegible]	21
Burlington Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burlington Nthn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burroughs	[illegible]	[illegible]
Campbell Soup	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caterpillar	[illegible]	[illegible]
Celanese	36	[illegible]
Central Soya	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chase Manhat	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chem Bank NY	50	[illegible]
Chrysler	[illegible]	[illegible]
Citicorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clark Equip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coca Cola	[illegible]	[illegible]
Colgate	[illegible]	[illegible]
CBS	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbia Gas	30	[illegible]
Combustion Eng	[illegible]	[illegible]
Comwlth Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Foods	44	44
Cons Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Continental Grp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Control Data	46	[illegible]
Corning Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]
CPC Intnl	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crane	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crocker Int	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crown Zeller	28	[illegible]
Dart & Kraft	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deere	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delta Air	46	[illegible]
Detroit Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Disney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical	29	[illegible]
Dresser Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duke Power	[illegible]	[illegible]
Du Pont	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastern Air	[illegible]	9
Eastman Kodak	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eaton Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
El Paso Nat Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Esmark	64	[illegible]
Evans P. D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exxon Corp	[illegible]	31
Fed Dept Stores	57	[illegible]
Firestone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fst Chicago	[illegible]	22
Fst Intrst Bncp	[illegible]	36

	Apr 8	Apr 7
Fst Nat Boston	42	41
Fst Penn Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ford	39	[illegible]
GAF Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
GTE Corp	[illegible]	42
Gen Dynamics	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Electric	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Foods	[illegible]	40
Gen Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Motors	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Pub Util NY	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gen Tire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Genesco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Georgia Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Getty Oil	62	[illegible]
Gillette	[illegible]	[illegible]
Goodrich	[illegible]	37
Goodyear	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gould Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grace	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gt Atltc & Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greyhound	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grumman Corp	[illegible]	34
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Heinz H. J.	43	43
Hercules	[illegible]	[illegible]
Honeywell	[illegible]	[illegible]
IC Inds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ingersoll	[illegible]	42
Inland Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
IBM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Harvester	[illegible]	[illegible]
INCO	[illegible]	[illegible]
Int Paper	[illegible]	52
Int Tel Tel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Irving Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jim Walter	[illegible]	[illegible]
Johnson & John	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kaiser Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kerr McGee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kimberly Clark	[illegible]	[illegible]
K Mart	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kroger	[illegible]	[illegible]
L.T.V. Corp	14	[illegible]
Litton	[illegible]	58
Lockheed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lucky Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manuf Hanover	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manville Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mapco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marine Midland	24	[illegible]
Martin Marietta	[illegible]	[illegible]
McDonnell	53	[illegible]
Mead	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Minnesota Mng	76	[illegible]
Mobil Oil	[illegible]	28
Monsanto	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morgan J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Motorola	[illegible]	[illegible]
NCR Corp	108	[illegible]
NL Industries	[illegible]	15
Nabisco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Distillers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Med Ent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nat Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norfolk South	[illegible]	58
NW Bancorp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Norton Simon	[illegible]	25
Occidental Pet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ogden	[illegible]	28
Olin Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Owens-Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Gas Elec	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pan Am	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penney J. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pennzoil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pepsico	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pfizer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phelps Dodge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philip Morris	[illegible]	64
Phillips Petrol	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Apr 8	Apr 7
Polaroid	[illegible]	[illegible]
PPG Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Proctor Gamble	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pub Ser El & Gas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Raytheon	[illegible]	[illegible]
RCA Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reynolds Metal	32	32
Rockwell Int	[illegible]	50
Royal Dutch	[illegible]	[illegible]
Safeways	[illegible]	[illegible]
St Regis Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Santa Fe Ind	[illegible]	[illegible]
SCM	[illegible]	[illegible]
Schlumberger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Scott Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seagram	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sears Roebuck	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shell Trans	[illegible]	[illegible]
Signal Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Singer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sony	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sth Cal Edison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sperry Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Std Oil Indiana	44	[illegible]
Std Oil Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling Drug	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stevens J. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sun Comp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Teledyne	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tenneco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texaco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas East Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Inst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textron	[illegible]	[illegible]
TWA	[illegible]	36
Travelers Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
TRW Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
UAL Inc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Carbide	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Oil Calif	[illegible]	[illegible]
Un Pacific Corp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uniroyal	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Brands	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]
US Steel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Utd Technol	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wachovia	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Commns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Warner Lambert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wells Fargo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westinghse Elec	44	[illegible]
Weyerhauser	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whirlpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woolworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Xerox Corp	41	[illegible]
Zenith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canadian Prices		
Abitibi	22	21½
Alcan Alumin	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algoma Steel	30	30
Bell Telephone	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cominco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cons Bathurst	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gulf Oil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hawker/Sid Can	18	[illegible]
Hudson Bay Min	[illegible]	18
Imasco	[illegible]	[illegible]
Imperial Oil	[illegible]	31
Int Pipe	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mass-Ferguson	4	[illegible]
Royal Trust	24	24
Seagram	34	[illegible]
Steel Co	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thomson N 'A'	[illegible]	[illegible]
Walker Hiram	22	[illegible]
WCT	14	[illegible]

* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Queens Moat buoyant

By Andrew Cornelius

The hotel business is booming for Queens Moat Houses, the Romford-based provincial hotel group which last year more than doubled turnover to £35.1m.

After reporting a £1.7m increase in pretax profits for the year to £2.7m Mr John Bairstow, the chairman, said that he expected an even better performance this year. The increased turnover largely stemmed from expenditure of £31m on 26 hotels from Grand Metropolitan in April last year, he said. However these hotels contributed only seven months' earnings to the 1982 accounts and will make a more significant impact this year.

An additional contribution will come from the £2.24m purchase of the Drury Lane Hotel last month which is the group's first London hotel, and the major refurbishment of hotels in Newcastle, Brentwood and Harpenden. The slowdown on capital expenditure after recent spending at the rate of £4m a year will also show through, Mr Bairstow said.

Queens Moat Houses
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax profit £2.7m (£1m).
Stated earnings 3.21p (2.54p).
Turnover £35.1m (£15.4m).
Net final dividend 1.21p 1.1p.
Share price 42p up ½p. Yield 4.10.

Ryan Hotels
Year to 31.10.82
Pretax loss IR£395,000 (£629,000)
Stated earnings 1.65p loss (1.94p loss).
Turnover IR£11.3m (£13.3m).
Net final dividend Nilp.
Share price 9½ p up ½p.

In contrast, the Ryan Hotels group in Dublin suffered another tough year. Its hotels in England and Ireland made pretax losses of IR£395,000, down on the previous year's losses of IR£629,000. The company says that it is still having to reduce overheads and staffing levels across the business.

However forward bookings are at a higher level than at the same stage last year and falling interest rates will help.

Earlier this month control of 29.9 per cent of the company passed to a Bristol-based consortium which has experience in running bars, restaurants and entertainment facilities. As a result Mr Frank O'Hara, Mr Paul Ashdown and Marina Dolman have joined the board. The dividend has been passed for the second year running.

APPOINTMENTS

Heron names two directors

Mr Peter Lewis and Mr John English have been appointed to the board of Heron Corporation, the holding company for Heron's British and European operations. Mr Lewis is managing director of Heron Homes, the housing estate development and house building division of Heron. Mr English and Mr Lewis are both directors of Heron Property Corportation.

Mr J. L. Jackson has become managing director of Thorn EMI Electrical Components.

Lord Kindersley has been reappointed chairman of the Commonwealth Development Corporation for three years for July 1 and Sir Colin Campbell has been appointed deputy chairman. Professor David Henderson has been reappointed to the board for three years.

Mr E. McMahon has been appointed assistant general manager of the Northern Domestic Banking Region of Williams & Glyn's Bank.

Mr Ron Dearing, chairman of the Post Office, has been elected group chairman of the Nationalized Industries Chairmen's Group for 1983/84.

Mr Peter Wallum has been appointed personnel director of Thomson Holidays.

Mr Colin Harrison, currently groups marketing director, becomes director of sales and marketing of Lloyds Bowmaker Finance Group.

Mr Gerry Simmons has become a director of operations and development of GDS.

Mr J. P. A. Motion, general manager (Fleet) of P&O Cruises, has been appointed director (Fleet). Mr A. J. R. Tyrrell, has been appointed to the new position of director (Personnel). Mr M. G. Medlicott, previously general manager (Europe), has been appointed director (Europe).

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10½%
Barclays	10½%
BCCI	10½%
Consolidated Crds	10½%
C. Hoare & Co	*10½%
Lloyds Bank	10½%
Midland Bank	10½%
Nat Westminster	10½%
TSB	10½%
Williams & Glyn's	10½%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 7½%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 8½%; £50,000 and over, 9%.

Dome company misses payment

Dome Petroleum has reorganized its holdings in Cyprus Anvil Mining Corporation to ensure that any default by the subsidiary would not affect Dome's own financial agreements.

It said that Cyprus Anvil failed to make a repayment, at the end of March, of $6.5m in principal on a $130m loan, from Canadian banks.

Cyprus Anvil owns a lead-zinc mine in Faro, Yukon Territory. The mine is temporarily closed because of weak metal markets.

Granville & Co Limited.

(Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited).
27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1982-83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div(p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
142	120	Ass Brit Ind Ord	134	+1	6.4	4.7	7.8	10.2
155	117	Ass Brit Ind CULS	150	+1	10.0	6.6	–	–
74	57	Airsprung Group	62	–	6.1	9.8	17.7	17.7
46	30	Armitage & Rhodes	30	–	4.3	14.3	3.3	5.9
[illegible]	197	Bardon Hill	315	–	11.4	3.6	13.2	16.7
[illegible]	100	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	139	+1	15.7	11.3	–	–
270	210	Cindico Group	210	–	17.6	8.4	–	–
[illegible]	52	Deborah Services	52	–	6.0	11.5	3.4	9.3
[illegible]	77	Frank Horsell	96	+2	–	–	8.0	8.64
[illegible]	75½	Frank Horsell Pr Ord 87	94.5	+2	8.7	9.2	10.5	11.3
83	61	Frederick Parker	62	–	7.1	11.5	3.9	6.2
55	34	George Blair	34	–	–	–	5.9	12.3
100	74	Ind Prec Castings	78	–	7.3	9.4	10.0	12.6
158	100	Isis Conv Pref	156	–	15.7	10.1	–	–
143	94	Jackson Group	142	–	7.5	5.3	4.4	9.0
204	111	James Burrough	204	–	9.6	4.7	14.9	16.6
260	148	Robert Jenkins	154	+2	20.0	13.0	1.6	24.4
83	54	Scruttons "A"	70	+1	5.7	8.1	9.1	10.9
167	112	Torday & Carlisle	114	+2	11.4	10.0	5.1	8.7
29	21	Unilock Holdings	25.5	–	0.46	1.8	–	–
85	64	Walter Alexander	65	–	6.4	9.8	4.6	6.7
270	214	W. S. Yeates	262xd	–	17.1	6.5	4.1	8.3

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

Torin Douglas on the people whose 'ovenability' boosted profits and won awards doing so

Taking a bird's eye view of marketing success with frozen foods

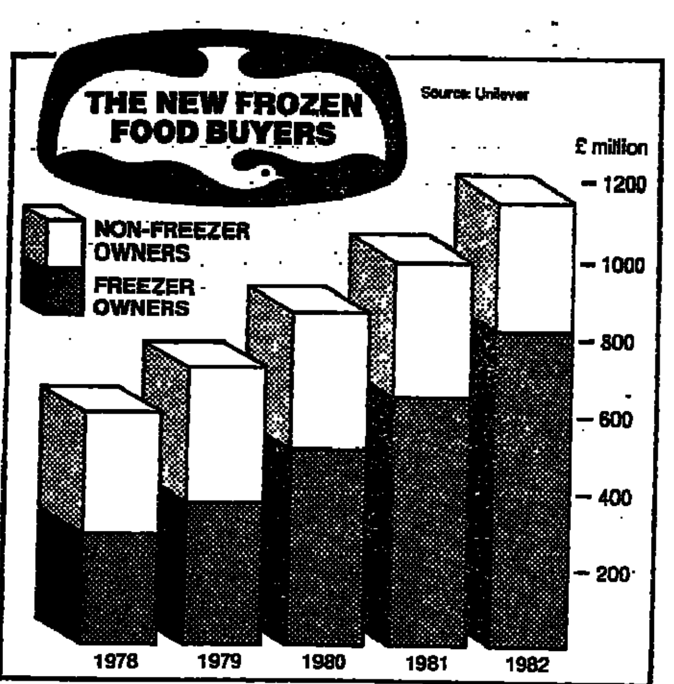
There is a love-hate relationship today between the big grocery manufacturers and the supermarket chains, not least because retailers' own-label products now account for 25 per cent of grocery sales. Yet supermarket buyers are now crying out more than ever for successful new branded products from the manufacturers – even if, as cynics sometimes suggest, it is only so that they can pinch the concept and produce it more cheaply under their own name.

For this reason, the buyers' own estimates of the most successful product launches are eagerly scanned by retailers and manufacturers alike. Each year, the trade paper *SuperMarketing* polls buyers through the Martin-Hamblin research firm and asks them to rate on a scale of one to five the success of every new product. It then compiles a list of the Top 20.

The 1982 chart, just out, shows that four of the top 12 products were launched by the frozen food firm Birds Eye Wall's, including both the overall winner – Birds Eye Oven Crispy Cod Steaks – and the runner-up, Birds Eye Steakhouse Grills. Wall's Viennetta took fifth place and Birds Eye Best of British Chicken Supreme was 12th.

Birds Eye Wall's – the two Unilever frozen food subsidiaries merged their operations a few years ago – is naturally cock-a-hoop about its unprecedented dominance of the proceedings, as is the advertising agency Lintas – formerly a Unilever subsidiary, now part of the American Interpublic group – which handles three of the top 20, including Oven Crispy Cod Steaks and Viennetta. Lintas was commended in the latest industry Advertising Effectiveness Awards for its campaign for Oven Crispy cod, which features Gemma Craven singing an adapted version of *Thoroughly Modern Millie*.

Awards are one thing, of course, but real success is measured in terms of sales and profit and here it is clear that the three main new brands are doing well.



"On current sales trends, the 1983 turnover figures at consumer prices will be £12.5m for Oven Crispy Cod, £12m for Steakhouse Grills and £5m for Viennetta", according to Mr Keith Jacobs, Birds Eye Wall's marketing director. "This underlines the fact that the buyers' votes reflect real marketplace success."

All the brands are making a healthy contribution to the company's profit, though Birds Eye, like other branded goods firms, makes no secret of the fact that competition among retailers and manufacturers has put pressure on margins. Mr Philip Bushill-Mathews, the sales director points out in the company's annual review of the frozen food market, that though the market grew last year by 15 per cent to £1,152m – outstripping the rest of the food market considerably – profits had not kept pace.

"While the figures for volume and value growth are totally satisfactory, the same cannot be said of the profitability for manufacturers and, perhaps, for retailers.

"The very growth of the market has produced pressure on margins. In a depressed economy, a growing market (and there are few of them) provides an opportunity for increased sales and profits, but there are many suppliers in the frozen food industry with excess capacity, leading to increased competition.

"This, coupled with the continuing trade price war, has led to enormous pressures on manufacturers and trade alike."

This competition in the frozen food market makes product innovation vital. Birds Eye, which has dominated the market for more than 35 years, is under pressure both from rival manufacturers, such as Findus and the Imperial subsidiary, Ross Foods, and also from own label products. Figures given at last month's Market Research Society conference by Ross showed that Birds Eye's share of the retail frozen food market had fallen from 34.4 per cent in 1975 to 19.5 per cent in 1982. During the same period, own label's share rose from 19.4 per cent to 28.8 per cent.

Mr Jacobs does not accept these figures because he says it depends what you include in your definition of frozen foods.

In addition, he says, Birds Eye looks at things from a value point of view, rather than volume, because it works at the added value, premium price end of the business. Last year,

Market grows to £1,152m but pressure is on margins

Birds Eye Wall's frozen foods turnover, excluding ice cream, was £405m.

"For example, we are not very big in the freezer centres", he says. "We are not in the business of large volume, second quality products. We can't see sufficient profit in it and, in any case, our philosophy is based on high quality, added value and innovation."

Nevertheless, as the frozen food market expands it is impossible for a single company to maintain its dominance across all sectors. "It is such a huge market and there are so many different segments that we cannot be in them all. You might as well ask what share a particular firm has of the total canned food market", Mr Jacobs says.

One example of a fast-growing sector in which Birds Eye appears to have missed out is frozen oven chips, where McCain's is now the clear leader. Yet the company quickly learned from the success of the oven chip market – where it turned out that 60 per cent of purchasers either did not buy ordinary frozen chips at all or infrequently. It decided there was a market for a fish product that could be used in the same way.

"Ovenability" is the marketing jargon for the capacity to produce foods that taste fried simply by popping them in the oven. Birds Eye decided that an "ovenable" fish in batter, which did away with "the fuss, bother and unpleasantness of deep-frying", had a big future. After 18 months' development, mainly on the formula for the batter, which remains a closely-guarded secret, Birds Eye Oven Crispy Cod Steaks were launched in the Midlands in October 1981.

In addition to monitoring the sales of the new product, Birds Eye was anxious to see what effect it would have on sales of its existing cod steaks in batter, called simply Crispy Cod Steaks, which had to be fried in the normal way. If the new product were simply to divert sales from the old one, it would not be doing what Birds Eye intended, which was to expand the market by attracting people who could not be bothered with frying.

As it turned out, things went to plan and Birds Eye increased its share of the fish in the batter market by nine points to 65 per cent and expanded the market by 30 per cent. As a result of this success, the product was launched nationally a year ago and since then sales have been exceeding the targets. The total market for fish in batter increased last year to £38m, of which Oven Crispy Cod accounted for £8m.

Oven Crispy Cod was one of 12 products launched by Birds Eye last year, in addition to which two product ranges were relaunched with quality improvements. Within the next few months, the company will be launching ten more products, either nationally or regionally. Not all may succeed, of course, but Birds Eye maintains its record is better than most.

"I really would claim that the proportions of Birds Eye products that come out of test market into national distribution is considerably higher than the average grocery figures so often bandied about", Mr Jacobs, says. "Throughout all our years in the frozen food market, we believe we have always managed to get very close to the changing needs of the consumer and to meet those needs by a dedicated insistence on three important ingredients – better-than-average quality, added value in product presentation, and new ideas."

Market research plays a key role. Mr Jacob again: "It provides us not only with a continuous monitor of the many segments of the market but a picture of how consumer tastes and requirements are moving. The needs of today's working women, the fragmentation of family eating, the developing trends of freezer ownership and freezer size are just some of the pointers which market research provides for successful product development."

At the same time as launching products, Birds Eye is constantly revamping existing ones. "Our market strategy calls for a very precise balance between old product developments and innovation, in each of our market groups – fish, meat, vegetables, cakes and desserts. Alongside smaller, sweeter Birds Eyes Peas came Stir Fry Vegetables. Alongside improved Fish Fingers and Beefburgers we introduced Oven Crispy Cod and Steakhouse Grills."

Whether this constant process of improvements and innovations is sufficient to keep

12 products launched last year with 10 on the way

the own-label products and smaller brands at bay is something only time will tell, though with the market growing at its current pace and with price still a key factor the chances are that in volume terms the Birds Eye share will continue to fall. In value terms, however, the brand leader seems likely to have things more its own way.

industrial notebook

Scoring own goals

Alfred Herbert is dead. Long live Alfred Herbert. That was the message last week as the remains of what was once Britain's machine tool giant went into receivership, taking would-be saviour Tooling Investments with it. The receiver is confident that someone else will buy Herbert as a going concern, just as Tooling bought it from another receiver after the National Enterprise Board got tired of £57m losses between 1976 and 1980.

But it is not just a swop of ownership. Two other machine-tool groups have gone bust this year and Herbert will shrink yet again, three more slices in the industry's death by a thousand cuts.

Does it matter? Certainly, Whitehall cares far more about this traditionally strategic industry, sometimes called "the key to productivity", than do many big industrialists, who see it as a tinpot trade best left to small firms. The machine tool industry is not quite a microcosm of our troubles, but its decline is instructive as well as damaging. We have many industrial lessons still to learn.

It is fashionable to suppose that machine-tool manufacturers are being killed off by foreign competition. Korea and Taiwan make the cheap basic tools at one end. Japan is mounting a determined onslaught at the other, to corner the market for high-value computer-controlled tools and machining centres that now account for more than a third of the British market by value, though fewer than one in 15 of machines sold. Well, imports may give the *coup de grace*, but they are not to blame.

Machine tools were traditionally specialized and widely traded internationally. Although Britain, perhaps inevitably, lost its dominating postwar position, we have almost always maintained a trade surplus, with the notable exception of 1979. On the latest full figures, for 1981, Britain managed 4.7 per cent of world exports from 3.5 per cent of world output. Until the high pound phenomenon, British exports held up pretty well. But West Germany did much better, notching almost a quarter of world exports from 15 per cent of production. Meanwhile, Japan's share of world exports was two points lower than its share of production, though that was an enormous 18 per cent.

As with motor cycles, it was the decline of our industry that let in imports, rather than the imports killing it. The troubles were at home. It was, to say the least, unfortunate that much of the heart of Britain's machine-tool trade was in the hands of two terminally complacent companies. Such dinosaurs might not last so long today.

The main, long-running crisis was that British industry simply failed to invest in new machines. Manufacturers failed to create demand with new products. Engineering firms were not interested in the minutiae of productivity and cost-cutting. But mainly, British industry just has not grown fast enough to need the investment goods. Home orders fell over a generation.

Japan has built experts on a huge, growing and relatively stable home market. Britain has had to lean ever more on difficult foreign markets because it could not rely on the wild swings and general decline of its own.

One lesson is that British firms cannot simply hope that home demand will turn up, as so many machine tool makers did. Another is that those disdainful big firms were short-sighted. Technology is transforming machine tools into a big company industry, making high value, non-specialised tools that need plenty of finance and volume. Our firms are getting smaller. Japan's Okuma makes as many computer-controlled machines in a month as Herbert does in a year.

We have reacted with typical lunacy, spearheading a European deal to force Japan to limit its firms' exports of high value machines and to raise their prices, a wonderful formula to make our engineering industry less competitive in future. That policy can make any sense only if we can persuade a large Japanese company to take over the remains of Alfred Herbert.

Graham Searjeant

Computers in Congress

Scorpio stalks Capitol Hill



During the Carter administration, "the White House became an unprincipled information thief". Such a remark may seem out of character in the serious world of government but it was made by a senior congressional staff member when it was found that Vice President Mondale, through his dual appointment as president of the United States Senate, had allowed White House staff free access to the congressional computers.

At the time, the White House was concluding tough negotiations with Congress on several proposals for legislation. By tapping the computers, Carter's men were able to gain a strategic advantage; they were able to find out what decisions were about to be made in the House of Representatives and the Senate and could also obtain voting records of individual Congressmen which could help in the President's lobbying.

The 435 members of the House of Representatives, and the 100 senators have three computer systems available to them. Each chamber has its own, and the third is in the Library of Congress. All three were developed separately, and while their growth reflected different needs, priorities and funding arrangements, there are considerable areas of overlap.

Such duplication can be an advantage since when one system is not functioning, which happens quite often, access can be made to one of the others.

Last summer I spent five weeks as a visiting scholar in Washington studying the Scorpio system in the library. Scorpio (Subject/Content Oriented Retrieval Program for Information On-line) has much in common with Polis operated by the House of Commons Library at Westminster, although it has been established for longer.

By 1970 the Library of Congress was already using automatic data processing, but Scorpio was set up in 1973 and, *of the three computer systems* on Capitol Hill, it is the most comprehensive.

There are more than 4,000 terminals on the Hill – in sharp contrast to the present 17 at the Palace of Westminster. The majority of these are in offices of the House of Representatives and are of the "teleprinter 'phone-link type", which means they are connected to the telephone system by means of an acoustic coupler or electronically wired through a modem.

Terminals in Senate offices are all visual display units. Members of the public may use one of Scorpio's 30 VDUs and thermal printers in the reading room of the library.

Once a user has connected up with the Scorpio data base he can plug into a choice of six main files:

- Legislative information – everything you might wish to know about all public bills introduced during a particular session.
- The congressional record – a close equivalent to *Hansard*.
- Major issues – objective run-downs of key policy issues.
- Citations/bibliographies – references to articles in current periodicals, journals, etc.
- *Library of Congress* computerized catalog – details of all books acquired or lodged for copyright, including foreign publications, musical scores, and statistical abstracts.
- National referral center resources: descriptions of more than 15,000 information sources (organizations which are qualified and willing to respond to questions on almost any topic).

Unlike Members of Parliament *whose access to Polis is* through a staff member in the House of Commons Library, Congressmen and their assistants can call up Scorpio's files through their own terminals.

Unlike Polis, which has a growing number of "outside" subscribers, vetted by a committee of the House of Commons Library, Congress is at present hesitant to set up commercial access arrangements other than the present public use of non-sensitive files.

In addition to their own data bases, the three systems on Capitol Hill can get information from a number of other sources. These include the *New York Times* information bank, consisting of references and abstracts from more than 60 periodicals; Juris, which stores legal information data; and Medline, which provides access to abstracts compiled by the National Library of Medicine.

The histories of adoption of computer services in Congress and at the Palace of Westminster have some similarity. Both have been more or less plagued by moments of resistance to new technology and change.

In Washington, as we have seen, legislators have a far greater range of resources at their disposal compared with Westminster. But some critics have suggested, particularly regarding the House of Representatives system, that acquisition of information has tended towards a "garbage-can" approach.

Westminster, on the other hand, may have had an advantage of a slower process of adoption, with a close watch on budget allocations, and the opportunity to learn from the successes and mistakes of others. Indeed, some of my hosts at the Library of Congress were envious of Polis since it appeared to them unencumbered by some of the problems to which their system is prone.

Computers have clearly arrived in both the US Congress and the British Parliament; most would concede that they bring enormous benefits to the processes of law-making.

The question confronting parliamentarians is no longer whether to adopt computers, but rather how to plan effectively for their optimum use – bearing in mind that they will inevitably cause changes in the legislative process; already in the US Congress there are signs that improved access to information leads to more conflict and costly delay in decision-making.

Benedict Knox

- *The author, who is aged 17, is in his final year at The City of London School.*

People in computers/Chris Curry, Acorn Computers

Waiting for the oak tree to grow



"There was a point where we nearly didn't go into the personal computer business", admits Chris Curry, of Acorn Computers. "Our first computer, the Atom, was produced almost by a subversive cell within the company. There were no indications that people wanted this type of thing."

But since 1979, when the Atom appeared, about 35,000 have been sold. Acorn's next model was selected for the BBC computer series, and was one of the choices for the Government's Micros in Schools scheme. Sales are now approaching 100,000.

"I always felt there was a good opportunity", says Curry. "I wasn't surprised, but very pleased."

This month, Acorn is launching its low-cost home computer, the Electron, and is about to enter the United States market. The company is spending $270,000 to show the BBC micro programmes on America's public broadcasting network, and hopes to sell 50,000 computers by the end of the year.

It's a dramatic change for Chris Curry, an electronics engineer by training. Now 37, he spent 13 years working for Clive Sinclair, Britain's pioneer of pocket calculators and home computers.

In the mid-1970s Curry was running Science of Cambridge, in which Sinclair had the majority stake, when he met Hermann Hauser, a young Austrian who had just gained a physics PhD at Cambridge.

"Hermann was wondering whether to go home and join the family wine business, or whether to stay in England," recalls Curry. "We used to put our heads together and try to think of products, and we thought of some very odd ones."

Hauser was interested in microprocessor applications, and the two men formed a consultancy called Cambridge Processing Unit (CPU). "There was a point when it looked as though we were going into the industrial control business," says Curry, "and there was a dichotomy in the company about the way we should go."

Curry and a couple of other engineers worked in secrecy on the microcomputer, which was to become the Atom. "As soon as it appeared in its breadboard form," Curry says, "everyone thought what a nice thing it was."

Today, Curry and Hauser are joint managing directors of Acorn Computers, which was formed in 1978 to market the Atom. They share a large office, and their rapport seems absolute.

Curry sees education as a market where Acorn can dominate, but his ambitions do not end there.

"We are not placing any limits on the size we can grow to," he says. "We see the Electron as a very powerful threat to the existing dominance by Sinclair and the Commodore VIC 20. We hope to get half the home computer market."

In the small business area "we want to be in there getting all the people who are buying Apples". He plans to sell to larger business users, too.

It's a long way from working on the bench with Clive Sinclair. What are his relations now with his erstwhile employer and present rival? "We quite often meet socially," Curry says. "These days we don't talk much about business."

Roger Woolnough

The week/Clive Cookson

The race to sell off Altergo

The precariousness of the fragmented British software industry has been highlighted by last week's news that Altergo, one of the best known companies in the field, has gone into receivership.

Altergo was Britain's leading independent producer of software for IBM computers. The 14-year-old group employed about 300 people and had a turnover last year of £8.7m, including a lot of export work.

The receivers, London accountants Thornton Baker, are working very fast to sell off the five Altergo operating companies before their main asset – the staff – disappears.

The only one to make that interest public was Oxford-based Telecomputing, whose managing director Bernard Panton said: "I think it (Altergo) will turn to dust very quickly unless something happens fast." Telecomputing, which specializes in ICL software, sees the purchase of Altergo as an attractive diversification into the larger IBM market.

Altergo's financial crisis follows the resignation of several senior managers and the return to the United States of American financier Leonard Levy, who became managing director just three months ago.

- The computer industry's (few) sentimentalists are *mourning* the death of one of its oldest and most respected names: Univac. This month the Sperry Corporation's Sperry Univac computer business became known simply as Sperry.

The company officially consigned Univac to history with a nostalgic ceremony at the Eleutherian Mills Historical Library, a centre of American industrial archeology in Delaware. Sperry handed over 10 tons of records, files and photographs from its own archives, documenting the birth of Univac and the computer industry in the 1940s.

Univac's last great coup, announced just before its renaming, was to win an initial $32m contract to supply the US Navy with its next generation of standard medium-sized computers. The job is likely to be worth more than $500m over the next five years, and it follows Sperry's success two months ago in winning a $476m order from the US Air Force, that said to be the largest commercial computer order on record.

- ICL has passed through the first spasm of City doubt about its future since the dark days of 1981. Rumours swirled around the brokers about delays and difficulties with the company's various collaborative ventures.

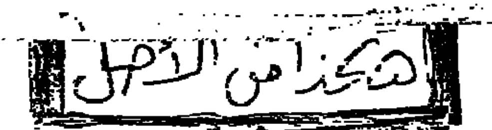
Fortunately the City seems now to have realized that there was no truth in the most worrying story, that ICL's main collaboration with Fujitsu of Japan on a new generation of mainframe computers had fallen a year behind schedule. "ICL's collaborative arrangements with Fujitsu are progressing as planned and all activities are on target", insisted Sir Christopher Laidlaw, chairman of ICL, when he opened the company's new £21m mainframe development facility at West Gorton, Manchester.

"The first integrated circuit chips designed by ICL and manufactured by Fujitsu for incorporation in the ICL DM1 and Estriel computers are already working in prototype systems in ICL's development centre at West Gorton", Sir Christopher added.

But the company does acknowledge delay in another venture. Production of Mitel's new electronic telephone exchange, the SX2000, is at least nine months late; this is a significant setback for ICL's office automation strategy, in which the Mitel exchange will play an important role.

The author is Technology Correspondent.

Computer Appointments appear on page 22.



COMPUTER HORIZONS

20,000 pages of data for your micro

A new world of information is available for users of home micros from an electronic "magazine", Micronet 800. This is the latest in a long string of computer titles published by Richard Hease, offering, for an initial payment of £50, a database of some 20,000 pages, rising soon to 30,000.

By the use of a personal identity number, a subscriber is able, by a telephone link, to call up educational, business, domestic utility and games programs, in addition to more general manufacturers' news, reviews and advertisements.

There will be sections in the system for all popular makes of micros, and within these sections will be offered 100 free programs to be downloaded directly on to tape or disc. Additionally, there will be a selection of chargeable software sold by commercial producers.

Adaptors are being made initially for the BBC micro, with Apple, Pet, Sirius, Tandy and Research Machines next on the line. The business has a break-even figure of 12,000 subscribers, and Mr Hease hopes that there will be 15,000 by Christmas, rising to 100,000 by March, 1986.

It is operated jointly by the publishing group EMAP and Mr Hease's own company, ECC Publications, with British Telecom providing the means of access to the system via Prestel. At present, 62 per cent of the country has only to make a local telephone call to enter the system. This will rise to 92 per cent by the middle of this year.

With the annual rental of £52, users will also gain access to the Prestel network and its 250,000 pages of information, giving the much needed growth to the hitherto languishing system.

If the experience of a similar system in the United States is duplicated here, one of the most used aspects would be the "electronic mail box" facility. This enables a subscriber to send messages from one terminal to another, or leave them on a "notice board" for collection when the recipient next comes on line.

This could be a valuable facility for any school subscriber. Since many schools are working on software applications in something of a vacuum, the ability to publicise their research should considerably cut down on duplication of effort, and make available a much closer cooperation with their colleagues.

Geoffrey Ellis

Catching the rustlers

Don't move or I'll reach for my database

If Wyatt Earp and all the other great lawmen of the American West were starting out today to combat cattle rustling, the speed of their six guns would count for less than their sophistication with computers.

The largest private anti-rustling organization in the United States is the Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Association, TSCRA.

The non-profit, 104-year-old group employs 32 Special Texas Rangers as field investigators, and 90 "brand inspectors" who record on special forms the brands and other identifying data on six to eight million head of cattle sold annually at 185 sale barns in Texas.

They also record the name and address of each seller, and the licence number of his truck. And all this information comes to TSCRA headquarters in Fort Worth where, since 1967, it has been microfilmed.

But it would be wrong to think that computers have given the cattlemen an unfair advantage. Unfortunately, rustlers have kept up with the times, too. Fast trucks, CB radios and walkie-talkies enable rustlers to grab cattle in one state during the night and unload them two states away the next day.



A Special Texas Ranger checking data in the field to beat the rustlers.

One rustler, now serving a 20-year jail sentence, operated from Arkansas into Texas, Oklahoma and Colorado. When arrested he was using his own truck, but his trailer – stolen in Texas – was loaded with cattle stolen in Oklahoma. A bullock can be worth $1,000 (£660); a trailer-full worth $20,000 (£13,300). So the stakes are high.

Don C. King, Secretary-General Manager of TSCRA, said: "We've done a hell of a job of inspection and information recording for years. But in the past when our investigators needed information, we just had too many rolls of microfilm to check. It was slow and we were just wearing out the film, going through it so much.

"Now, when we microfilm the information, we also enter summary data into our computer so we have an electronic microfilm index. Depending on what we're looking for – man or beast – the computer can search its files fast and, for example, print a list of all cattle with a specific brand sold within a certain time span.

"Sometimes this speed in checking is essential because a suspected rustler may be in custody and we'll need to get proof before he has to be turned loose. Or he may be in custody on one theft and we suspect him of more.

"The computer has cut down the time lag, and we're actually catching more rustlers than before we had it."

The association selected the Univac 90/30 system because it provided the most power for the fewest dollars. It processes all the accounting, billing and mailing lists for the house magazine. Only about 50 to 60 per cent of its time is spent searching for rustlers, depending on the season.

"Today, everything is geared to the computer," said Mr King. "Before, we used to think we did a fantastic job combating rustlers, but not compared to what we can do now."

When a field investigator gets a report of cattle with a certain brand being stolen, he asks for a computer check of all cattle sold with that brand during the relevent period, plus the name of each seller, and the name of any suspected rustler. The computer quickly produces a summary list of appropriate microfilm cartridge numbers and document numbers and a microfilm operator produces copies of the original forms the field inspecter filled out.

These go to the investigator. He uses them to track down the man who sold the cattle and determine if there was an intermediary.

Sometimes investigators must interview four to five honest cattle traders before they get to actual rustlers. This can mean a lot of tedious, detailed digging and tracking for weeks or months.

Occasionally, it can lead to a little "gun-slinging", and Special Rangers carry modern automatics.

The computer can run a search in 30 minutes, although a complex search takes twice the time. Another hour is required in the microfilming department to find the documents and produce the prints. Thus in just two hours, the system can check through, typically, all transactions in a six-month period, involving three to four million head of cattle.

During 1980, TSCRA field inspectors, working in close cooperation with state and local officers developed 231 theft cases, primarily involving cattle. Of these, 103 were tried, resulting in total sentences of 133 years in prison, 244 years' probated sentences, 23 years' suspended sentences, two years' deferred sentences and 21 cases dismissed. Restitution was made to the tune of $121,499 and fines totalled $21,324.

Alan Lewis

The jokes have turned sour on a great club

The ghosts of City's past are still haunting Maine Road

In the early sixties, as Manchester City sank to the second division stagnation from which Malcolm Allison and Joe Mercer rescued them, a cruel little ditty was current in Manchester, although only among United's followers. To the tune of *'There is a tavern in the town'* it informed us that

There is a circus in the town, in the town
with Joe Hayes as chief clown, chief clown,
There's Bill Leivers there and Colin Barlow too,
They are the clowns who play in blue, play in blue.
In the League you can nearly aways spot 'em
Because they're always on the bottom
They are clowns who play in blue, play in blue'.

Although with appropriate name changes it would seem even more relevant today, given some of the goings on at Maine Road, perhaps, mercifully, that refrain is no longer to be heard in 1983. One suspects that if it were still to exist there would be one crucial difference – the songsters would be connected with Manchester City itself rather than jeering rivals.

A comparison with United's relegation in 1974 is striking. Then Manchester seemed like a city in mourning. Little groups in pubs wore long faces and complained in hushed tones, and to go into Old Trafford itself was to be engulfed in a pall of doom. For City in 1983 things seem different. The jokes going the rounds are being told, not by gleeful United supporters, but often people closely connected with the club. "What are you doing here?" one such asked me as I went into Maine Road's reception area on Easter Monday before the game with Liverpool, "this is meant to be a private funeral". He was smiling broadly.

Possibly, like the jokes comparing City to the Titanic – the difference is that the Titanic had a band – and the suggestion that John Benson had replaced John Bond as manager so that the initials on the manager's tracksuit would not have to be altered, this reflects a healthy refusal to take what is, after all, only a game too seriously. Typical, self mocking Lancashire humour.

But when players are telling little jokes about their manager and officials about their club, it is not insignificant, especially as they have had one win in the 12 games. To suggest that the club, in many ways one of the most decent in the country, can fairly be described as a circus would be, overall, an unwarranted slur, but if the jokes suggest a lack of gravity at their plight, the continued presence of John Bond is a more serious indictment of the way they are going about their business.

All clubs, of course, are haunted by the ghosts of past managers. City themselves still feel the chill resulting from Malcom Allison passing through their portals, but Bond is a more solid presence. Although he resigned in January, his car is still regularly to be found occupying the manager's car park spot. He holds impromptu press conferences on the steps outside the main entrance, and although he does not still occupy the manager's office, his replacement and former assistant, Benson, has not moved in there either.

Understandably, especially as Bond had kept his club car and received a settlement in the region of £60,000 in spite of his resignation being, apparently, his decision, it adds further fuel to the speculation in Manchester about his abrupt departure, along with some suggestions that he would like his job back.

The club's chairman, Peter Swales, refutes any suggestions that Bond was pushed. "I know some of your colleagues up here still think there was something sinister behind it", he said. "But there wasn't. He resigned, and I was as surprised when he told me as they were when they were told two hours later".

The ambiguous position of Bond however is only one factor in the club's decline to their present sorry state. The "nearly men" through most of the seventies, when they constantly threatened to do more than they actually achieved, the side, by then growing possibly a bit complacent, began 1978-79 badly. Allison was brought back, initially as the then manager Tony Book's assistant, to provide some new impetus.

Things did not work out particularly well. The following summer Allison took over as team manager and embarked on the buying spree which sent the transfer market through the roof. The old team, which with some more judicious handling and much more judicious transfusion of new blood, could have provided the basis for taking that final step to real success, instead was ripped apart. At the end of it or, rather, at the moment in time when Mr Swales decided to call halt, City were at the botton of the first division, and Allison's dealings in the transfer market showed a deficit of over £2m.

By some short term measures – simplifying tactics for a confused team, and buying some experienced professionals – Bond steadied the ship, avoiding relegation and taking the team to Wembley. But if only his suits, cigars and champagne resembled Allison in extravagance, in the long term Bond, too, was not a man to supply stability. He also, in a lower key, traded badly on the transfer market, and his one really extravagant act coupled with the market collapsing brought the club to its knees financially.

Although the club subsequently recouped most of the money on Francis, who remained a valuable asset, Bond's other dealings lost £1.2m. When Francis was sold, and other players allowed to leave as the club cut back desperately, there was little left, and although Bond kept the team in the upper reaches of the first division until Christmas, the cracks had already started to appear when he resigned. Benson has reaped the dragon's teeth.

It is a sorry tale, almost a classic of how not to run a football club. Understandably, the man who presided over it, Mr Swales, the first of the high profile chairmen, has come in for considerable local criticism. Understandably, for if football men are not necessarily sound financially, wealthy businessmen are expected to be. An associate of the chairman knocked that on the head. "Peter did nothing different as a businessman", he said. "He built his business by a series of inspired gambles, and that's what he has done at City. Only this time his luck ran out."



Allison (left) and Bond: no stability

Certainly Mr Swales is unrepentant, admitting that mistakes were made, but adding that the club were unlucky rather than irresponsible in the transfer market, having no control over its collapse. He also adds, although he rejects utterly Trevor Francis's charge that City paid him much higher wages than he wanted, that high wages were much more damaging than their transfer dealings, and that the club have now set their face against meeting excessive wage demands. And although rumour in Manchester has it that a vice-presidency can be had for a £100,000 loan, so parlous is City's plight, Mr Swales says that, on the contrary, things are now under control and the club will be able to afford to sign new players in the summer, when he still confidently expects them to be a first division team.

One hopes he is right. For although Mr Swales must take a major share of the blame for the current situation, he also deserves credit for the many good things the club has done under his leadership. They are one of the most open, friendly and decent of clubs. Their Junior Blues programme for young supporters is a model of its kind, and their planned development of their training ground to provide community facilities for local youngsters also offers a lead to several of their more famous rivals.

It would be a pity if Mr Swales's almost obsessive desire to challenge the national institution across Manchester led City to lose their local identity which gives them a virtual monopoly of local talent – five of their back six against Liverpool were Manchester boys, while United have only one in their team. It would be even sadder if Mr Swales acts out the lesson he says he has learned from their recent problems "that winning is the only thing that matters". The affection many feel for his club testifies that that is not so, even if the affection is frequently tinged with exasperation.

Peter Ball

Comings and goings

ALLISON BUYS	£	SALES	£
Silkman	65,000	Kidd	150,000
Robinson	765,000	Watson	150,000
Shinton	300,000	Owen	450,000
Stepanovic	140,000	Hartford	450,000
MacKenzie	250,000	Barnes	748,000
Daley	1,437,000	Channon	200,000
Lee	80,000	Robinson	400,000
Reeves	1,000,000	Futcher	130,000
		Silkman	50,000
	4,037,500		2,728,000
BOND			
Hutchison	47,500	Henry	125,000
MacDonald	250,000	Gow	75,000
Boyer	220,000	O'Neill	125,000
Gow	175,000	Hutchison	free transfer
Bond	350,000	Daley	450,000
O'Neill	275,000	Palmer	70,000
Hartford	350,000	Francis	1,000,000
Francis	1,200,000		
Baker	225,000		
Cross	free transfer		
	3,092,500		1,845,000

As always transfer figures are unreliable, and these figures slightly underestimate Allison's deficit (said by the chairman to be "around £1m") and perhaps slightly overestimate Bond's (said to be "around £1m").

VOLLEYBALL

Harriers go up to top flight

By Paul Harrison

The success of RAF Harriers in becoming the first side from the Services to make the first division of the English league reflects the growth of the sport within the Royal Air Force.

The Harriers were founded nine years ago, but did not get financial support from the RAF until two years later. Since then, the side have consistently improved as they have moved through the Midlands League into the National League. In this time the sport has become established in the RAF and the standard at station level has risen rapidly.

This season the club have won the second division title and now face their greatest challenge, adapting to the faster pace of the first division. Most promoted sides drop straight back down again, as Speedwell II did this season.

Bemi, the other promoted side, did manage to stay up, the first one in three seasons to do so. An encouragement for the Harriers is that they beat Bemi early in the season in a cup match. "We are reasonably confident that we will stay up," Sergeant Dave Crabb, the team manager, said.

Their home court is at RAF Swinderby in the midlands and as the members of the squad are scattered around RAF bases from Cornwall to Scotland, even a home match is an away one for most of them. Another problem is that players are sometimes called away by operational demands: last year Miles Woodfield was sent to the Falklands as part of a fire section. He is credited with having marked out and erected the first volleyball court on the islands before returning home last November to play for the Harriers.

As a Services side, they can contemplate tours abroad that some other clubs could not: they are going to West Germany for 10 days in May and hope to spend a week in Gibralter in August. However, an invitation to attend a tournament in Dublin at the end of April has had to go by the board, for security reasons.

SQUASH RACKETS

Penalty-point rule change likely

By Richard Eaton

An important rule change, involving the introduction of a penalty point before disqualification, looks likely after incidents that have afflicted the sport of squash recently. During yesterday's rest day of the British Open championships, itself containing a spattering of unusual events between players and referees, representatives of two important bodies, the International Squash Players' Association, and the Squash Rackets Association confirmed their organizations' keenness for such a change.

Hidayat Jahan, the world No 2, disqualified for alleged abuse of the referee at Chichester, has been asked by the SRA for his version of the incident, to which he has rpelied by requesting for the matter to be dealt with when the championships – in which he was beaten by Gamal Awad in five games on Sunday night – are over.

The ISPA plans to see he gets all the legal representation necessary. "We believe he was not given due warning and the laws of natural justice would have precedence over Association rules which are inadeqate, "the Managing Director of ISPA, peter Luck-Hille, said.

Unfortunately, ISPA's disciplinary committee has been virtually defunct for about three years, ever since a player was fined but refused to pay it and the committee were unable to enforce its decision. At about the same time, Kevin Shawcross, the former world amateur champion from Australia, became the first player to be banned, for incidents both off and on the court, and since the game has gone open with the attendant increase in prize money, there has been a slow perceptible increase in incidents between players and referees.

Nor are the committee likely to be reconvened for a while. "It doesn't have enough legal protection to discipline players," Mr Luck-Hille says. "It did so with Shawcross, and it was accepted and forgotten. But in truth, without a new code of conduct to give us legal protection, we might be in difficult water.

This means nothing can be done by ISPA until the summer, by which time the so-called "Bible" will have been circulated to players and probably adopted. The SRA has already had a draft of its own code of conduct concerned with the maintainence of good behaviour ready for some weeks.

Hidayat Jahan: Hearing of case deferred

The idea of such a change is that a referee would not be left with only two real options – that of putting up with offences, such as time-wasting and abuse, and thus losing credence, or the drastic step of disqualification. The change is based upon the rules in the International Professional Tenis Council handbook, but in the SRA version at least, would be different in that it would still allow the referee to enforce automatic disqualification without going through any intermediate stage, if he so wished.

There is still the sticky question of whether or not the game actually wants a certain amount of aggravation on court as an entertainment and as to what is, or is not, to be considered abusive behaviour in the steadily changing standards of today's world. But the majority view appears to be that of the new young chairman of ISPA, John le Lievre: "I believe something has to be done about players' behaviour and that, in any case, we have to do this for our own shop window."

MEN'S QUARTER FINAL: D. Williams (Aus) bt S. Davenport (NZ) 9-5, 9-3, 10-9. G. Awad (Egypt) bt H. Jahan, (Park) 4-9, 9-2, 5-9, 9-2, 9-7.

WOMEN'S QUARTER-FINALS: A. Smith (GB) bt R. Thorne (Aus) 4-9, 9-7, 4-9, 9-6, 9-3.

BASKETBALL

Administrators' dilemma

By a Special Correspondent

The threat by Bolton, the winners of basketball's second division, to censure the game's adminstrators over their refusal to promote the Lancashire club, has landed the English Basketball Association (EBBA) in an unparalleled dilemma.

Bolton's call for an extraordinary general meeting to censure basketball's leading officials, and the competition's sub-committee who took the decision, drew an enthusiastic response throughout basketball, and led, last Friday, to Bolton being invited to restate their case to a second meeting of the sub-committee.

The outcome was that Bolton's non-promotion is to be reviewed by basketball's national executive committee at its next meeting on May 7, along with the decision to reduce the game's first division to 12 clubs.

HOCKEY

Scots earn point for enterprise

From Joyce Whitehead
Kuala Lumpur

If Argentina's defeat of West Germany on Sunday evening in the World Cup tournament here was a surprise yesterday's goalless draw beteeen Scotland and the top seeded Netherlands was almost a miracle. Scotland looked poor on Sunday when they lost 1-3 to the United States but yesterday, particularly in the second half, they were completely transformed.

Making few mistakes in defence Scotland were always ready to race away into attack. They must have given the Netherlands a shock, for the Dutch, though a very skilful side, never really gained the upper hand. Three Netherlands players were given warning cards.

England, on the other hand, were disappointing yesterday in their first match. They just managed to draw 1-1 with Canada scoring the equaliser through Jane Swinnerton in the closing minutes. This match was played at 7.30 am and England were not at their best. Accuracy was at a discount and they misjudged the timing of their tackles, but Linda Carr saved the situation many times. The Canadians, in contrast, looked full of confidence and Shelly Winter scored for them in the 30th minute. She had been unmarked on the left of the circle several times and reaped her reward after a short corner. In the second half the match deteriorated into a scrappy affair full of infringements and minor injuries and neither side seemed capable of putting their talent together.

In the tropical heat Wales battled with the United States for another 1-1 draw. Marilyn Pugh gave Wales the lead within five minutes and with the United States playing better hockey than on Sunday play flowed fairly well. Beth Anders equalises shortly before half-time.

Play in the second half became slower. Because of some misunderstanding Chris Thomas of Wales was sent off by the umpire, for questioning, for five minutes but the remaining 10 Welsh players defended so well that they kept the Americans at bay.

WORLD CUP: Group A: Scotland 0, Netherlands 0; Wales 1, United States 1; England 1, Canada 1; New Zealand 1, Soviet Union 1.

Family on both sides

Family interest in schoolboys international hockey will be divided between Swansea and Dublin when the home countries championships are played today and tomorrow at these two centres, Sydney Friskin writes. The Colcloughs, of Swansea, have one son Anthony, in the Welsh under-16 squad and another, Declan, who travels to Dublin with the under-19 side.

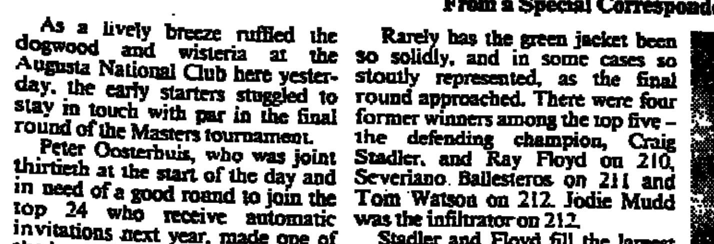
Umpires at the Swansea event might have a little problem of identification. In the Welsh under-16 side are the twin brothers Owen and David Mackinay.

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GOLF: FINAL ROUND OF THE MASTERS

Mudd clings to green jackets

From a Special Correspondent, Augusta, Georgia



As a lively breeze ruffled the dogwood and wisteria at the Augusta National Club here yesterday, the early starters struggled to stay in touch with par in the final round of the Masters tournament.

Peter Oosterhuis, who was joint thirteenth at the start of the day and in need of a good round to join the top 24 who receive automatic invitations next year, made one of the better starts. He reached the turn in 35, one under par, and was one of only three players to do so: David Graham and Payne Stewart, both well back, also achieved that mark.

Oosterhuis played with his usual mixture of brilliance and determined scrambling, rescuing a par at the first by hitting a two iron out a fairway bunker to the green. His drive to the second rebounded from the trees to the fairway and then he holed from 50 feet for a birdie at the third.

He dropped a shot at the fourth, birdied the fifth and sixth with simple, single putts but, just as a good round appeared in prospect, he dropped a shot at the long eighth and had to hole from eight feet for his par at the ninth.

Nick Faldo, who now plays a great deal in America, described his third round of 76, which took him from four under to level par, as an important lesson. "Obviously I'm disappointed," he said, "but I'm not distraught. It taught me that I cannot afford to be timid with the putter."

Yet this man is in Europe considered to be the best putter on the tour and last year's statistics confirmed that belief: he was a whole shot better per round than the next man, Bob Charles. He was two shots per round better than Sandy Lyle, making a difference of eight shots per tournament on the greens alone.

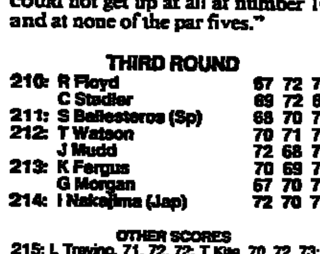
Despite his poor round, Faldo feels he has "a major championship in my bag". He say: "The way I have played in Open championships and the first two rounds here I am sure I can win a 'major'."

Rarely has the green jacket been so solidly, and in some cases so stoutly, represented, as the final round approached. There were four former winners among the top five – the defending champion, Craig Stadler, and Ray Floyd on 210, Severiano Ballesteros on 211 and Tom Watson on 212. Jodie Mudd was the infiltrator on 212.

Stadler and Floyd fill the largest size jacket that the Augusta National can produce, Ballesteros is wide shouldered and wasp waisted and only Watson could walk into Butons for an off-the-peg regular. They have in common, though, an ability to hit the ball over the crucial carries that turn the par fives into par fours and make the par fours playable.

If you are simply straight, a golfing virtue that is not as well rewarded over here as it might be, some holes are desperately difficult. The most accurate driver on the tour, Calvin Peete, for instance, took 87 on Sunday, his worst score in golf.

"I got round in 84 the first time I ever played 18 holes two months after I started the game. But I could not reach three of the par fours without taking wood for my second, could not get up at all at number 10 and at none of the par fives."



THIRD ROUND

210:	R Floyd	67	72	71
	C Stadler	69	72	69
211:	S Ballesteros (Sp)	68	70	73
212:	T Watson	70	71	71
	J Mudd	72	68	72
213:	K Fergus	70	69	74
	G Morgan	67	70	76
214:	I Nakajima (Jap)	72	70	72

OTHER SCORES

215: L Trevino, 71, 72, 72; T Kite, 70, 72, 73; J Miller, 72, 72, 71; J Haas, 73, 69, 73; G Archer, 71, 73, 71; S Simpson, 70, 73, 72; G Norman (Aus) 71, 74, 70; 216: N Faldo, (GB) 70, 70, 76; L Wadkins, 73, 70, 73; W Levi, 72, 70, 74; 216: H Sutton, 73, 73, 70; B Crenshaw, 76, 70, 70; J C Snead, 68, 74, 74; D Pohl, 74, 72, 70; 217: H Irwin, 72, 73, 73; G Hallberg, 71, 71, 75; S Hoch, 74, 69, 74; 218: T Weiskopf, 75, 72, 71; A Palmer, 68, 74, 76; 219: A North, 72, 75, 72; J Hallet, 68, 73, 78; 220: M Hayes, 71, 73, 76; P Jacobsen, 73, 71, 76; J Renner, 67, 75, 78; P Oosterhuis (GB) 73, 69, 78; I Aoki (Jap), 70, 76, 74; 221: J Mahaffey, 72, 75, 74; 222: R Gilder, 72, 74, 76; C Coody, 68, 75, 79; F Couples, 73, 68, 81; Y Hagawa (Jap), 72, 75, 75; 223: C Beck, 71, 76, 76; 224: P Stewart, 70, 76, 78; 225: D Graham (Aus), 71, 74, 80; D Edwards, 70, 76, 79; M Nicolette, 73, 74, 78; G Brewer, 72, 73, 80; 226: B Lietzke, 69, 75, 82; 229: R Shearer (Aus), 70, 77, 82; C Peete, 70, 72, 87



Floyd (above) has hope: Faldo has none.

● Most of the world's top golfers have already filed the entries for the Open Championship at Royal Birkdale even though the tournament is more than three months away.

FOOTBALL

Surprise may be sprung in Cup

Laurie Cunningham could be a surprise candidate for a place in Manchester United's FA Cup semi-final with Arsenal at Villa Park on Saturday as all four Wembley contenders struggle against injuries. Cunningham, signed on loan from Real Madrid last month, has yet to play a senior game for United.

He came close to playing against Southampton last Saturday when Steve Coppell pulled out with a knee injury. If Cunningham can prove his fitness he could well oust Wilkins in the line-up.

A definite starter for United is Robson, who marked his return after a seven-match absence through injury with United's goal in a 1-1 draw at the weekend.

Arsenal could be without the injured Sunderland, who missed Saturday's league match with a groin strain. He had treatment at Highbury yesterday. Among the club's options is a first-team recall for Chapman. The centre half, O'Leary, and the goalkeeper, Jennings, will probably stake their claims for inclusion in a midweek reserve match; O'Leary is expected to confirm that his ankle injury will stand up to a semi-final.

Gerry Ryan, Brighton's Republic of Ireland forward, is battling to overcome a weekend hamstring injury in order to face Sheffield Wednesday in the other semi-final. Robinson has to shake off his migraine, which affected his performance in Saturday's League defeat by Everton.

Ramsey, the full back, is ruled out by a suspension. Wednesday's full back, Bailey, suffered a crueller blow at the weekend when he broke an ankle. Other Wednesday casualties are Lyons and Megson. Lyons has a groin strain.

Wednesday have snapped up 28,000 tickets for their tie at Highbury, including 6,000 passed on by Arsenal, the traditional allocation of the staging club. Brighton hope to have a 28,000 sell-out, too.

CRICKET: PLAYERS' MEETING DEBATES THE 'SURREY PLAN'

Willis puts the case for change in the county championship

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

At today's annual meeting of the Cricketers' Association, to be held at Edgbaston, Bob Willis will take the unprecedented step for an England captain of reading a paper he has written on what he believes would be the advantages to the game in England of four-day, rather than three-day, championship cricket.

Unless someone makes an issue of South Africa, which is unlikely, the reshaping of the first-class game will be the chief talking-point. As well as Willis's discourse there will be a report by Chris Balderstone, who, besides being chairman of the association, is a member of the Test and County Cricket Board's working party which has spent the winter considering various structural alternatives. The "Surrey plan", emanating, as the name implies, from the Oval, and advocating a different programme of matches for 1984, will also be discussed.

The Cricketers' Association, formed in 1968, is fully representative of the English game's first-class players. With, as near as makes no matter, a 100 per cent membership from among the playing staffs, it has taken a sufficiently unaggressive line to become influential. If it is their masters, rather than the players themselves, who would decide whether to make such a radical change as to reduce the county championship to 16 four-day matches, it is important for the players to be talking about it.

When Willis called a meeting of his team in Australia, to establish how they felt about four-day cricket, he found that only Botham and Cook were agianst it. Willis's own reasons for recommending it are not commercial, as, to some extent, Surrey's are, so much as technical. In 12 years of playing Test cricket, he claims to have witnessed a gradual decline in the standards of England's play, one which he believes four-day cricket might arrest.

More batsmen, says Willis, would have more time in which to play a three-dimensional innings; would-be fast bowlers, while having fewer matches in which to play, would be hardened by longer periods in the field. More emphasis would have to be given to bowling sides out twice,



Willis: a paper.

that groundsmen have it in them to produce better pitches.

Surrey have drafted a fixture list for 1984 which incorporates six Test matches, three one-day internationals, 10 four-day matches between the touring West Indians and the counties, 16 four-day championship matches, to be played on Fridays, Saturdays, Mondays and Tuesdays, and an enlarged Benson and Hedges competition in which 20 teams would play in two divisions.

The John Player League and the NatWest Trophy would be left as they are, with each county playing on Sunday their current championship opponents. Surrey's arguments are boadly similar to those elaborated in 1966 by the Clark Committee, who, although damned with Surrey, a fairer county championship, healthier public interest, greater financial viability, higher playing standards and a better England side.

After the cricketers have aired their views today, the county captains will have a chance to do so at their annual pre-season meeting at Lord's on Friday. Let me, here, make a few points on behalf of the average county member, or even the man in the street. Why, when nothing so perverts a batsman's technique as one-day cricket, advocate the extension of one-day competitions? What was so awful in Australia was not the lack of application by England's batsmen, so much as their quite startling technical shortcomings.

Why, when they have failed for many years to produce good pitches, should groundsmen suddenly be able to turn them out at random? Surely, with a full side (including, that is, those banned by the TCCB for having been to South Africa), England would not only have saved the series but might well have won it? And why deprive us in 1984, if financially they can be supported, of so many first-class matches, especially when, in 1983, there are not to be fewer three-day games but more? Last year, each county played 22 first-class matches; this year, they are to play 24.

Who is to say that Parkinson's Law ("work expands to meet the time for its completion") will not apply; should more time be allowed in which to play a first-class match? Generally speaking, longer matches lead to more cautious cricket. I thought, too, that English cricket, as recently as September 1981, after Australia had been beaten, was in good shape, and that when the squeeze on overseas players takes full effect, all was going to be well.

The chances are that when the time comes, Surrey's proposals will be rejected, at any rate, for the time being, much as the Clark Report was. For such revolutionary changes to be introduced a sizable majority would have to be realized from among the counties, half a dozen of which are known to favour the status quo. This is not to say that Surrey are to be scoffed at, or that Willis's ideas, because they are those of a frustrated captain, are trite.

For the last 100 years the pattern of the county championship has constantly changed, though except in 1919, when two days were tried, the matches have always been of three days' duration. What is unique is the extent to which opinion among the counties is becoming polarized, with the self-interest of each of them a powerful influence. What suits one, with its membership concentrated in one centre, is manifestly unsuited to another, whose members are widely scattered.

In 1947 Denis Compton, who played in all five Test matches, still had 28 innings for Middlesex; in 1982 David Gower, a regular member of the England side, batted 16 times for Leicestershire. In 1984, if only two weekends were wet, he might bat no more than seven or eight times for them. This is an erosion that greatly worries me, yet a debate which is well worth while.

Davison pay settlement

The long-running dispute over pay between Leicestershire and their Zimbabwe-born batsman, Brian Davison, was settled yesterday. A consortium of local businessmen has put up the extra £1,500 for which Davison was asking.

Zimbabwe have included a 16-year-old schoolboy from Harare, Graham Hick, in a party of 15 for the Prudential World Cup in England this summer. Also selected are 10 of the team which won the ICC Trophy final last July. Zimbabwe's one-day match against the Young Australians in Bulawayo on Sunday was abandoned because of rain, although the teams played a 25-over exhibition match which was won by the Australians.

A 19-year-old batsman, Arjuna Ranatunge, is in Sri Lanka's team for the one-day international in Colombo tomorrow, which opens the five-match tour by the full Australian side. Terry Alderman, the Australian fast bowler, will not be playing for Worcestershire this summer; the has been advised to rest his injured shoulder until the start of the next Australian season.

ZIMBABWE SQUAD: D A G Fletcher (captain), A J Traicos (vice-captain), R D Brown, I P Butchart, K M Curran, J G Heron, G Hick, C A T Hodgson, D L Houghton, V R Hogg, G Patterson, G Peckover, A J Pycroft, P W Rawson, Ali Shah.

Double hundred by Greenidge thwarts Indians

Bridgetown (Reuter)–Gordon Greenidge scored his first double century in the West Indies as Barbados piled on the runs on the third day of their four-day match against the Indians yesterday.

Barbados, 308 for four overnight, lost only one wicket during the morning when Linton was bowled by Madan Lal for 66. Linton and Greenidge had added 196 for the fifth wicket. Greenidge, whose previous highest score in the West Indies was 136 against Jamaica six years ago, reached 200 with a cover-driven four shortly before lunch.

BARBADOS: First Innings

D L Haynes b Sivaramakrishnan	25
C A Best l-b-w b Madan Lal	6
T R O Payne c Madan Lal b Sivaramakrishnan	26
*C G Greenidge not out	17
G N Reifer c sub b Maninder Singh	32
G L Linton c Kirmani b Madan Lal	66
Extras (b 4 l-b 7)	11
Total (5 wkts)	398

N A Phillips, R O Estwick, J Garner and H L Alleyne to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–11, 2–60, 3–61, 4–134, 5–330.

BULAWAYO Tour match. Zimbabwe, 234 for 8 off 50 overs (D Fletcher 79). Young Australians, 22 for 6 off 47 overs (W. Phillips 75, D Boon 65 not out). Young Australians won on a faster scoring rate.

TENNIS: THE WILANDER BREED

A young man mute as clay

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, Lisbon

Yannick Noah, a quiet but emotional man, was sobbing in his chair at the end of an exhilarating singles final in which he had two match points before Mats Wilander won the inaugural Portuguese Open championship here on Sunday. Noah has solid ground strokes and an exceptional forecourt game. A player in the same mould, Andriano Panatta, twice beat Bjorn Borg in the French championships.

Such evidence prompts speculation about how Borg and Wilander would have fared, even on clay, against the likes of Lew Hoad, Ken Rosewall, Rod Laver and Roy Emerson. It may reasonably be suggested that today's leading men are no better – and probably not as good – as those of the last great Australian era.

The breed has changed in another way, too. Wilander, singles champion of Monaco and Portugal in consecutive weeks, is a dour and reticent lad of 18 who speakes grudgingly and seems ungraciously reluctant to look his interlocutors in the eyes. There are plenty of players like that these days: honest craftsmen who behave decently on court and are doubtless good to their families. But many remain uneasily poised in that socially undeveloped, self-centred limbo that precedes maturity.

On the other hand there are many socially assured youngsters – Libor Pimek, for example – who have good manners, lively minds and a genuine interest in the wide horizons that lie beyond tennis courts. Basically, today's players are as pleasant as their predecessors were. But in the days before open competition demolished age barriers – boys had to become men before they became champions.

In addition, there is so much rushing about these days, because of the congested fixture list, that players have little time to relax together, away from tennis, and enjoy each other as human beings. Thus are the introverts confirmed in their introversion. The ludicrous amount of money they make has also led a small minority to equate their importance with the size of their bank accounts, with a consequent, thinly veiled disdain for outsiders.

It was odd that such a remarkably successful innovation as the Portuguese championships should simultaneously remind us of some of the modern game's deficiencies. Promoting a tournament at this level is formidably expensive and complicated. In Lisbon the public should have been provided with more entrances to the main stadium and better, more extensive refreshment facilities.

The organization was rather creaky, probably because the delegation of responsibilities was not as thorough and as well coordinated as it might have been. At times the organizers seemed to be improvizing from day to day: and they did so admirably. It was astonishing that so much could be done so well at the first attempt.

The flaws will probably be prepared over in the next 12 months. But the tournament's reputation and future prospects cannot have been helped by a series of embarrassing off-court scenes concerning money. Inquiries about sums due tended to elicit evasive responses or, often, "You must speak to Hans Burkert."

But Mr Burkert, the tournament director, seemed to have great difficulty in assembling and handling over the amounts owed to this or that segment of the tennis community.

All this was a pity bacause the entire local organizing team, including the tourist board, did their utmost to ensure that in addition to being well run the champoinships would be successful in personal terms. This was not difficult as the club had a sunny, wooland setting close to the beach and superb sea food is available at a host of restaurants in the evenings.

Part of the function of the tournament was to advertise Portugal's enviable facilities for a variety of sporting holidays, especially on the Algarve, where Roger Taylor's modern tennis centre is the best of many. But wives and daughters who read English language tourist brochures may consider that even Taylor cannot compete with Estoril tennis courts boasting "professioal instructors equipped with floodlighting for night games".

CYCLING

Americans welcome new tour

By John Wilcockson

There has never been anything quite like the first Tour of America, which finished on Constitution Avenue, Washington DC, on Sunday afternoon. When, last autumn, World Tour Cycling – with offices in New York and Paris – announced that they were to organize in the United States a cycle race of Tour de France proportions, it seemed as likely as a Test match being played on the lawn of the White House.

The indigenous form of racing in North America i[illegible] criterium, a race on a closed one mile circuit, rarely longer than two hours duration. When races are held on the open road, the American organizers keep to quiet routes, such as those in the Rocky Mountains used for the annual Tour of Colorado amateur event. Even then, few official vehicles accompany the riders, and motor cycles are used to provide back-up service.

A professional race is a different ball game. For this Tour of America, each of the 15 teams were allocated their own service car, a big Peugeot diesel, and the officials, press and guests were transported in equally large saloons. All of these vehicles followed the pack of 75 riders in two parallel lines.

It was with some trepidation that we arrived in Virginia Beach last Thursday along with 50 European professionals. Even so, there was also a mood of great expectation.

Next day, most of our fears were placated by the authority of the Virginia state police who, by order of governor Chuck Robb, sealed off normanlly busy urban streets from other traffic with the aid of barriers, fire engines, ambulances and volunteer marshalls.

There were one ot two worrying moments, as when the novice race drivers in trying to get the best view of the race jockeyed for positions as if it were a Formula One grand prix. Police cars leading the race were often told to go faster when there was a danger of them being caught by the cyclists.

Even more eccouraging than the official help from the local authorities and the National Park Service was the response of the American public. Ballons and a military bands here, cheer leaders there, flags everywhere.

In Fredericksburg, locals dressed in the costumes of the Civil War and a cannon blast set in motion the final stage. The organizers have announcd that the event will follow much the same route in 1984, and will be extended to a week's duration, including one or two days in the Blue Ridge Mountains.

When the European professionals returned to Paris yesterday they brought with them the majority of the $100,000 prize list, some unique memories of a successful race, and ambitions to return next year. The Tour of America is surely here to stay.

New injury lay-off for Eddie Gray



Eddie Gray: doubtful

Eddie Gray, the Leeds United player-manager, is facing another injury lay-off as the second division promotion race reaches a climax. Gray has had a recurrence of back trouble which kept him out for two months midway through the season.

He has been told to rest for a few days and is doubtful for Saturday's home game against promotion rivals Fulham. Striker Aiden Butterworth, who missed the win at Burnley on Saturday, because of an injured knee, could also miss the match.

Middlesbrough defender Kevin Beattie, aged 29, is determined to fight back from his latest injury blow. The former Ipswich and England player has been ruled out for the rest of the season after aggravating a groin injury in the 3-2 defeat by Derby on Saturday.

Beattie insisted yesterday: "People have written me off in the past and I have proved them wrong. I still feel I can do a job for Middlesbrough and I will not pack in."

Whichello hopes to put the balance right

By Lewine Mair

Heavy showers ruled out play in the British hard court championships (16 and under) sponsored by Prudential at the Edgbaston Archery Club yesterday. Among the players to watch today are Richard Whichello and Jason Goodall, respectively the first and second seeds.

As was the case 12 months ago, Whichello has come to Edgbaston with words of warning from Paul Hutchins, the LTA's national team manager, still ringing in his ears. Hutchins has long been worried about Whichello's attitude, both on and off the court, and when he spoke to the lad at Wimbledon last week he reiterated that the LTA would give no further help unless his approach improved.

Last year Whichello was so preoccupied with behaving well in these championships that he forgot to play tennis. This year, however, he insists that he will put the balance right.

In the girls' draw Julie Donovan, aged 12, a good enough player to train with the full Warwickshire women's side, has been slotted into the draw in place of the injured Katie Montague.

Service returns

Hilton Head Island, (Reuter) – Martina Navratilova won her seventh consecutive tournament and 32nd match when she recovered from a disastrous start to crush Tracy Austin 5-7, 6-1, 6-0 in the final of a $200,000 women's tennis tournament on Sunday. Miss Navratilova lost her service six times in the opening set.

GRAND PRIX (US unless stated): 1, M Wilander (Swe), 839pts; 2, I Lendl (Cz), 752; 3, G Mayer, 474; 4, Y Noah (Fr), 440; 5, P McNamara (Aus), 425; 6, J Higueras (Sp), 350; 7, J McEnroe, 325; 8, W Scanlon, 315; 9, J Connors, 312; 10, E Teltscher, 295.

The McEnroe show

Hongkong (AFP) – John McEnroe of the United States beat India's Vijay Amritraj 6-2, 3-6, 6-1 in an exhibition tennis match here.

A £250 salmon

The Thames Water Authority is again offering a £250 prize for the first salmon caught legitimately on rod and line in the Thames during the current fishing season which ends in September.

ICE HOCKEY

Rockets on the way

By Robert Pryce

According to their manager, Tom Stewart, Dundee Rockets have had "a very in and out season". Nevertheless, despite the occasional set-back and their reliance on a minimum number of players, they continue to gather every prize the British game has to offer.

They retained their Scottish championship title on Sunday by beating Murrayfield Racers, 5-1. Aggrieved at the circumstances in which they had conceded a one goal deficit in the previous week's home leg, Dundee had no need of extra motivation. Though it took them until the second period to open the scoring, they established an early territorial domination.

The British championship play-offs continue to fulfill popular expectations; blood, farce and goals were in rich supply in the two games between Cleveland Bombers and Altrincham Aces over the weekend. Cleveland made certain of advancing to the English final by winning the first leg in Billingham, 21-10. Altrincham gained some consolation by taking the second leg, 5-4, ending Cleveland's run of wins

Cleveland's centre, Philips, caught a puck in the mouth at Altrincham and may miss next weekend's final against Durham.

A refereeing problem provided the farcical element to the first game. One of the officials named for the match was found to be refereeing a game in Sheffield, and was replaced at the last moment by a trainee referee, and former Cleveland player, Dave Florry.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

First division
Coventry City v Liverpool
Luton Town v Birmingham City (7.45)

Second division
Oldham Athletic v Burnley

Third division
Doncaster Rovers v Orient
Millwall v Bristol Rovers
Preston NE v Sheffield United

Fourth division
Colchester United v Port Vale
Darlington v Balckpool

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bob Lord Trophy final: first leg: Runcorn v Scarborough. League: Telford v Weymouth; Wealdstone v Enfield.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Cup final, first leg: Wycombe Wanderers v Sutton United. Premier division: Harrow v Billericay; Hayes v Wokingham; Leatherhead v Bromley; Tooting and Mitcham v Hendon; Walthamstow Avenue v Barking; Woking v Croydon. First division: Boreham Wood v Maidenhead United; Farnborough v Lewes (7.45); Kingstonian v Cheshunt; Tilbury v Wembley; Walton and Hersham v St Albans; Worthing v Oxford City. Second division: Hemel Hempstead v Dorking; Letchworth GC v Ware; Windsor and Eton v Eastbourne United (7.45).

SOUTHER LEAGUE: Premier division: Bedworth v AP Leamington; Stourbridge v Gravesend; Waterlooville v Addlestone and Weybridge; Witney v Enderby. Midland division: Bromsgrove v Merthyr Tydfil; Dudley v Minehead; Redditch v Forest green. Southern division: Crawley v Hillingdon; Hounslow v Fisher.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Goole v King's Lynn; Marine v Burton; South Liverpool v Macclesfield; Witton v Workington.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Burnham v Edgware (6.15); Horley v Chertsey. League Cup Semi-final: Hoddesdon v Chalfont St Peter.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers v Brighton; Charlton v Arsenal (7.0); Chelsea v Queen's Park Rangers (2.15); Swindon v Millwall; West Ham v Watford.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Everton v Stoke (7.0); Sheffield Wednesday v Huddersfield (7.0). Second division: Bradford City v Rotherham (7.15); Chesterfield v Preston; Manchester City v Nottingham Forest (6.30); Notts County v Barnsley; Wigan v Port Vale (7.0).

RUGBY UNION

CLUB MATCHES: Glamorgan Wdrs. v Newbridge (7.15); Northampton v Leicester (7.15); Plymouth Albion v Bath (7.15); Falmouth v Truro (6.30).

RUGBY LEAGUE

First Division: Bradford Northern v St Helens. Second Division: Fulham v Swinton (at Widnes).

OTHER SPORTS

GOLF: Father and Son Foursomers tournament (at West Hill)
RACKETS: Open singles (at Queen's Club)
SQUASH RACKETS: British Open Championships (at Assembly Rooms, Derby).

Gold-Minehead

Minehead Town, of the Southern League, have received a donation of £100,000 from an unknown source. The money will almost certainly ensure the continued existence of the club. They have debts of £150,000 and are now expected to join the Western League.

Leading goalscorers

FIRST DIVISION: J Rush (Liverpool), 30; L Blissett (Watford), 28; R Latchford (Swansea), 32; G Shaw (Aston Villa), 20.
SECOND DIVISION: K Drinkell (Grimsby), 25; G Lineker (Leicester), 24; R Davison (Derby – 16 for Halifax), 20; G Davies (Fulham), 19.
THIRD DIVISION: R Campbell (Bradford), 30; K Dixon (Reading), 29; T Tynan (Newport), 29; D Bell (Lincoln), 28.
FOURTH DIVISION: J Leslie (Wimbledon), 23; P Quinn (Stockport), 23; S Massey (Northampton), 22.

MOTOR RACING

Ecclestone assurance

Bernard Ecclestone, the president of the Formula One Constructors' Association, emphasised at Brands Hatch on Sunday that, despite rumours to the contrary, none ot this year's grand prix has been cancelled, nor will there be any cancellations for lack of finance, John Blunsden writes. However, if television coverage is not forthcoming for the Las Vegas Grand Prix, this race will not be on the championship calendar and the South African Grand Prix will be brought forward two weeks to October 15.

Next year's grand prix calendar is likely to see a number of changes and although it will be restricted to 16 races, negotiations have been taking place with several potential new organizers. Races in Japan, Mexico (Acapulco) and Australia are the most likely additions to the series.

Wheelers' trio in Britain's Milk Race team

Mark Bell, the winner of the Grand Prix Pernod at Beaconsfield on Sunday, has been selected for the Great Britain amateur team for the Milk Race, which starts in Bournemouth on May 22, John Wilcockson writes. Bell, the former national road race champion, has won three stages of the race in the past two years.

Also in the team of six are two of his club colleagues from Manchester Wheelers, Bob Downs and Jeff Williams. Downs has three times finished fourth and may improve on his record this year as the normally dominant Soviet Union team will not take part.

Williams, the national champion at road racing and hill climbing, was prevented from making his first appearance in the Milk Race last year when he broke a wrist

The other three selected are Malcolnm Elliott, the Commonwealth Games road race champion, Neil Martin, who finished eighth in the 1980 Milk Race, and Phil Bateman. Bateman also makes his first Milk Race appearance but he has experienced top class racing in the 1980 world junior chamionships, and in last year's senior world championships, when he replaced Williams, who was ill, in the 100 kilometres time trial.

Ewood Park date

An FA Disciplinary Commission visits Blackburn Rovers's Ewood Park ground on Thursday, to look into crowd trouble during the club's second division game with Burnley on Easter Monday.

Faith in Juventus

Rome (Reuter) – Juvenus, the favourites for the European Cup, provide seven of the 18 players announced yesterday by the Italian manager Enzo Bearzot for Saturday's crucial championship match against Romania in Bucharest. Roberto Bettega, aged 32, joins the six Juventus players who helped Italy to win the World Cup in Spain last year.

SQUAD: D Zoff, A Cabrini, C Gentile, P Rossi, G Scirea, M Tardelli, R Bettega (all Juventus), S Altobelli, G Bergomi, F Collovati, I Bordon, G Marini (all Inter Milan), C Ancelotti, B Conti, P Vierchowod (all Roma), G Antognoni, F Baziani (all Fiorentina), G Dossena (Torino).

Bin dumped

Frankfurt, (Reuter) – The West German Soccer Association (DFB) have decided to abandon their plan to start an ice-hockey style "sin bin" in First and Second division matches next season. The move, which would have given referees the power to send offenders off for up to ten minutes, has been scrapped after representations from FIFA.

European results, page 24

NatWest pour more money in

Sponsorhip of the NatWest Trophy this summer has been raised by £25,000 to £250,000. National Westminster Bank announced the increase yesterday because the competition has been extended to include eight more minor counties as well as Scotland.

When the first round begins on June 29 there will be 32 teams competing, and seeding has been introduced to ensure that only two first class counties play each other at this stage. Sixteen members of the 1953 England party which won the Ashes will be the adjudicators. Of the 18 players who played in that series only Lock and Watson, who are now living overseas, will not be involved.

Among the famous names from that ear are the Test selectors, Peter May and Alec Bedser, as well as Sir Leonard Hutton, Dennis Compton, Bill Edrich and Fred Trueman.

RUGBY UNION

New Zealand risk a breach of code

Wellington (Reuter) – New Zealand players invited to play in a South African provincial centenary game in July are free to do so. The New Zealand Rugby Football Union chairman, Ces Blazey, said the union would follow "normal procedures" for such invitations and pass them on to the players, who would be left to decide whether to go.

The New Zealand Olympic and Commonwealth Games Association president, Lance Cross, said acceptance of an invitation would constitute a breach of the "code of conduct" adopted by Commonwealth sports bodies at last year's Brisbane Games. The code forbids sporting contact with South Africa.

The team to play in Cape Town would consist of New Zealand forwards and backs from England, Scotland, Wales, Ireland and France.

In Auckland Ray Williams, the Welsh RFU secretary, said the British Lions could take time to develop into a team good enough to beat the All Blacks on the forthcoming tour of New Zealand.

Williams, the Welsh RFU's former national coaching organizer, is in New Zealand to discuss the development of junior rugby. He will speak at the NZRFU's annual meeting in Wellington on Thursday. "We do not think at the moment that the Lions are an outstanding side", he said, "mainly because of the very even spread of players among the four home unions, eight each from Scotland, Ireland and Wales and six from England. The most successful Lions' sides in recent times have been built around a successful side in the five-nations championship."

● The South African press has strongly criticized the French Government decision against a proposed tour of South Africa.

IN BRIEF

Head wind on road from Rio

Neville Gosson, of Australia, sailing Leda Pier One, and Guy Bernardin, of France, on Ratso II, were the early pace-setters on the final leg of the singlehanded Round the World yacht race, sponsored by BOC, which started from Rio de Janeiro on Sunday, Barry Pickthall writes.

The nine-strong fleet, all that remain of the 17 that set out from Rhode Island last August – Richard McBride, of New Zealand, who is heading towards Rio after running aground on the Falklands a month ago – are facing light headwinds as they beat up the Brazilian coast on this last 5,300-mile leg back to Newport.

SKIING: Doris de Agostini, of Switzerland, who crowned her career by taking the women's downhill in this year's World Cup, has retired.

SWIMMING: Kathy Read is out of the British team to meet the Dutch at Blackpool on April 23 and 24. She had her appendix removed at the weekend. Samantha Purvis will deputize in the 200m backstroke.

RUGBY LEAGUE: Fulham's match against Cardiff at Widnes tonight has been postponed. Fulham will instead play Swinton at Widnes in a rearranged match brought forward from April 20. The pitch at Craven Cottage is being preserved for football for the rest of this season.

GOLF: A five-woman French team have pulled out of a tournament set for April 24 to 29 in East London, South Africa.

HOCKEY: Great Britain are one of 10 countries invited to the Hongkong Hockey Asoiation's golden jubilee tournament in Kowloon from December 10 to 18.

Colts wing is ruled out

Glynn Melville, the England Colts wing, will miss the youth international with Wales at Gloucester on Saturday after damaging a shoulder against Italy last weekend, David Hands writes.

Melville, whose older brother Nigel is due to captain England Under 23, in Rumania next month, had to leave the field during the final game of England's short tour to Italy last week and will be replaced against the Welsh by Russell Whitworth from Coventry.

England had a very successful first foreign tour, beating a regional selection 87-4 in Piacenza when Melville scored five tries, and then defeating the Italian Colts B side 34-3 in Brescia. In the international in Parma, England won 13-6 with tries by Elkington and Hackett, a convesion by Orr and a Moss penalty.

Elkington, who has played for Bedford's senior side, retains the scrum half position against Wales, Shillingford, who took over from the Wigton scrum half Doggart as captian in Italy, will lead the side.

ENGLAND COLTS (v Wales): P Moss (Mansfield); R. Whitworth (Coventry), G Swain (Moseley), S Walters (Bedford), F Packman (Towcestrians); J Orr (Carlisle), D Elkington (Bedford); N Hastie (Coventry), P Hackett (Crew and Nantwich), D Ward (Chester), P Taylor (Rosslyn Pk), N Redman (Weston-s-Mare), C Burgess (Moseley), P Alston (Bedford), P Shillingford (Stourbridge).

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Milwaukee Brewers 9, Kansas City Royals 5; New York Yankees 3, Toronto Blue Jays 0; Oakland Athletics 11, California Angels 4; Texas Rangers 9, Boston Red Sox 7; Chicago White Sox 7, Detroit Tigers 5; Baltimore Orioles 13, Cleveland Indians 2; Minnesota Twins 8, Seattle Mariners 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Los Angeles Dodgers 3, Montreal Expos 0; Philadelphia Phillies 10, San Francisco Giants 2; Atlanta Braves 4, San Diego Padres 3; Pittsburgh Pirates 10, Houston Astros 6; Cincinnati Reds 7, Chicago Cubs 2.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Phoenix Suns 101, Los Angeles Lakers 95; Philadelphia 76-ers 113, New York Knicks 97; Boston Celtics 115, Detroit Pistons 118; Golden State Warriors 102, San Diego Clippers 93; Cleveland Cavaliers 110, Indiana Bulls 91; Seattle Supersonics 102, Portland Trail Blazers 93.

HOCKEY

NAIROBI: M R De Souza Gold Cup Final: International Airlines 3, Simba Union 0.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Stanley Cup playoffs (best of five matches): New York Islanders 6, Washington Capitals 3 (Islanders win 3-1 and play New York Rangers for Patrick division title); Boston Bruins 2, Quebec Nordiques 1 (Boston win 3-1 and play Buffalo Sabres for Adams division title); Calgary Flames 4, Vancouver Canucks 3 (Calgary win 3-1 and play Edmonton Oilers for Smythe division title); Minnesota North Stars 5, Toronto Maple Leafs 4 (Minnesota win 3-1 and play Chicago Black Hawks for Norris division title); Chicago Black Hawks 5, St Louis Blues 3 (Chicago win 3-1).

RUGBY FIVES

DULWICH: Amateur doubles championship final: I Fuller and D Hayden bt S Ashton and W Enstone, 5-15, 16-14, 15-6.

TABLE TENNIS

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Premier Division: Haxey Soham 7, Wamedad 1. (Soham win title); Letchworth Corporation 3, Dunlop Birmingham 5. First Division: Tarmac Wolverhampton 4, Jaques Generation 4; Wamedad II 5, Butterfly Cardiff 3; Ormsby II 2, Grove 6.

GOLF

LAS VEGAS: LPGA pro-am tournament: Final scores: 283: N Lopez, 71, 69, 69, 74. 284: L Cole, 71, 70, 70, 73. 288: J Stephenson (Aus), 71, 71, 74, 70; P Sheehan, 72, 70, 73, 71; A Miller, 72, 68, 75, 71; V Fergon, 68, 70, 76, 71.

ICE HOCKEY

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP, play-offs: first leg – Cleveland 21 (Earle 7, Phillips 5, Barnard 4) Altrincham 10 (Gentle 3); second leg, Altrincham 5, Cleveland 4; Murrayfield 1, Dundee 5 (Dundee win 12-9 on agg).
BRITISH LEAGUE, first division: Crowtree 4, Blackpool 12 (Brian Sims 5, Bruce Sims 3); Ayr 4, Glasgow 6. Second division: Deeside 1, Grimsby 3.

RUGBY UNION

SCHOOLS 16 GROUP MATCH: England 14, Wales 13 (at Bristol).

TOUR MATCH: Bermuda 12, Blackheath 9.

FOOTBALL

TURKEY: Trabzonspor 2, Galatasaray 0; Sariyer 1, Bursaspor 1; Gaziantepspor 0, Fenerbahce 1; Antalyaspor 0, Zonguldakspor 0; Boluspor 2, Samsunspor 1; Mersinidmanyurdu 0, Ankaragucu 0; Sakaryaspor 3, Besiktas 0; Kocaelispor 1, Adanademirspor 0; Adanaspor 0, Altay 0.

CURLING: Glasgow will stage the Silver Broom world championships, sponsored by Air Canada, in 1985, beating off claims by Edinburgh, Geneva and Berne. The city is expected to benefit by about £2m.

RACING

Harwood colt to stride along the Epsom road

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

After the excitement and the romance of Aintree on Grand National Day the spotlight switches to Newmarket where the Craven Stakes is the key race on the first day of the three-day Craven meeting.

As a classic trial it has been misleading more often than not, although it has been quite helpful in recent years. For instance three years ago it was won by Tyrnavos, who was to win the Irish Derby later in the season. The following year To-Agori-Mou ran well enough in it in view of the setback that he had had beforehand, to suggest that he could still win the 2,000 Guineas, which he duly did. Last year Silver Hawk's victory pointed to him eventually doing well in the Derby, in which he finished third.

This time interest centres around Muscatite and Tolomeo, two possible candidates for the 2,000, for which they are both quoted at 25-1, and Lyphard's Special, who is due to by-pass that particular classic to be trained for the Derby.

With Guy Harwood's stable firing on all cylinders already it will be disappointing if Lyphard's Special does not make a successful start to his three-year-old career, even though the ground will be softer than he really cares for. Judged on his two-year-old form, Lyphard's Special has the measure of his four opponents this afternoon.

The one imponderable, which only a race will resolve, is whether he is as good now as he was last year or whether one of his rivals has improved out of all recognition. If Lyphard's Special has made even normal progress he should certainly take care of Muscatite, who finished a length and a half behind him when they were third and fourth, respectively, to Dunbeath in the William Hill Futurity at Doncaster last October.

Having seen Guns of Navarone destroyed by another of Harwood's classic hopes, Sackford, at Kempton the Saturday before Easter, I am confident that Lyphard's Special should not be troubled from that quarter wither, event though Guns of Navarone is now at a possible advantage in that he has had a race.

If I was in Harwood's shoes I would be more afraid of Tolomeo because this big colt, who is trained by Luca Cumani, possesses so much scope and potential that he looks sure to train on and perhaps improve out of all recognition between the ages of two and three. Last year Tolomeo struck me as precisely the sort to follow this season after he had won a maiden race at Newmarket in the Autumn. Before that he had been beaten in similar races at Great Yarmouth by Polished Silver and Lord Protector, two quite highly regarded members of the Henry Cecil entourage.



Luca Cumani, trainer of Tolomeo (3.5)

Cecil himself will be fielding his first runners of the new season this afternoon and the word from Headquarters is that Flat racing's equivalent of Michael Dickinson is expecting to collect the spoils on both occasions, even though his huge string is thought to be more backward than usual because of the recent vile weather there

Conrad Hilton (2.0), and Secret Assignment (4.40) are the two standard bearers in question. George Robinson, our eagle-eyed representative on Newmarket Heath, is particularly keen on Conrad Hilton was seen in public last year was at Yarmouth where he ran well enough behind Asswan and The Minster to suggest that he ought to be capable of beating the likes of Kalyoub and The House Builder

Secret Assignment, Cecil's runner in the Elveden Maiden Stakes, which is won by a decent filly more often than not, will need to be all that she has been cracked up to be if she is to beat Shore Line and Furry Friend who finished second and fifth respectively behind Jemeela in a race at Newbury last September.

Seven furlongs is arguably too short for Shore Line, who is by that prince of stayers, High Line, quite apart from being a full sister to Quay Line who won the Park Hill Stakes over a mile and threequarters. Yet the fact that her trainer, Henry Candy, is still entertaining thoughts of running her in the 1,000 Guineas if she does well this afternoon, is evidence that she should be Secret Assignment's main stumbling block.

As the weather was every bit as appalling at Newmarket yesterday as it was in most other parts of the country, the going on the Rowley Mile course promises to be more testing than usual there. In the circumstances One O'clock Jump (2.35) and Groat (3.40) look the two to follow for the Ladbroke Handicap and the Swaffhan Handicap, respectively.

Bookmakers should dig deeper to help save the people's race

DAVID MILLER

Even if not actually occupying a carriage popularized by Mr Rolls, it was difficult, driving through the rundown streets of Liverpool – which begin a few yards from that now fading relic of more opulent days, the Adelphi Hotel – not to feel just a twinge of the conscience which must have touched the Romanoffs in Russia some 70 years ago or so.

As the 60,000 crowd converged on Aintree and traffic became almost stationary, I overheard a white-haired old lady at a litter-strewn bus stop complain to her companion: "Just think of all the petrol they must be using – *and they'll have to eat when they get there*".

To this aged soul in her threadbare overcoat, from one of those mean back-to-back streets close to Everton's football ground where the most readily-available luxury will always be the gossip around adjacent, open front doors, it no doubt seemed an offensive, self-indulgent extravagance; all that money channelled towards nothing more than a few horses jumping round a field. Yet she would be wrong.

The whole point about the Grand National is that it is the people's race, a marvellously classless celebration of fun as basic as beer and skittles which has been with us since the year after Victoria's coronation. It is as much a part of our heritage as Tower Bridge, Lord's Cricket Ground or the cliffs of Dover, and to lose it would be to surrender a living symbol of English life more emotive than the legend of Robin Hood.

It is, I feel, an error of judgement that the Heritage Foundation, which protects nationally important works of art, the appreciation of which is numbered in thousands, should have refused to aid an institution which is valued by millions, and not just because the annual flutter might pay for a holiday or just an extra pint or two at the local.

In an indefinable way, the National helps to make us feel comfortable, neighbourly, optimistic, even patriotic. It is part of our collective identity, far more than the Derby, which is rated by the Independent Broadcasting Authority as a national event along with the Cup Final, whereas the National is not.

It is no coincidence that *The Sun* newspaper, which has sponsored the National for several years, regularly has its best circulation figure of the year on the morning of the race. And I do not have to remind you that *The Sun's* readers are more typically from Coronation Street than from Portman Square.

Although the Cheltenham Gold Cup may be socially smarter, the National is unquestionably horse racing's most conspicuous promotional event, watched by 10 million on television. Quite apart from its status with the public, which I suspect derives not only from a ghoulish taste for spills – as with motor racing – but from an appreciation of courage, the National is important as a showcase for the entire sport of steeplechasing, which maintains 2,000 or more horses a year in training.

The national is the stuff of legends. Of Roddy Owen, the brilliant Welshman who rode Father O'Flynn to victory in 1891 his last race, and the very next day volunteered for foreign service, dying of cholera in the Middle East. Of Count Charles Kinsky, the dashing Hungarian, who is said to have trained like a prize-fighter, was an amour of Lady Randolph Churchill, friend of her son, Sir Winston and who two years later rode his own horse, Zoedone, to triumph.

Of the Irishman Jack Moloney, who left the field behind on Easter Hero in 1929, only to be overhauled by the 100-1 outsider Gregalach, when Easter Hero twisted a shoe.

So, if we are agreed that the National ought to be saved, the question remains: can it be? It is, it seems in the balance. The appeal committee has an option to purchase a Aintree from the developer, Bill Davies, for £4m, which expires on May 1.

When yesterday I discussed the situation with Lord Vestey, vice-chairman of the trust which would manage the course in future if they are able to raise the money, it appeared that something in excess of £3m is already to hand. Five-sixths of that has come from within racing itself, so the argument, which has been prevalent on such radio programmes as the Jimmy Young Show, that the public was being propositioned to pay for a rich man's sport, does not hold true.

The appeal organizers, professionals at the job, have recognized their dilemma – that such an appeal needed to be fronted by men of the prominence in racing of Lord Derby and Lord Vestey, yet that their presence at the forefront of the appeal could be counter-productive when seeking donations from the small punter. But the fact is that Lord Vestey has already contributed more than handsomely himself to the £500,000 already raised among Jockey Club members whose affection is for steeplechasing more than the flat.

What is decidedly disappointing is that the big four bookmakers have so far come up with nothing more than £25,000 each, which is of course chicken-feed to an industry which last year took £2,639m in stake money. On the National alone some 4,000,000 people staked £30m, and it will frankly be little short of a scandal in my opinion if the bookmakers do not make good any shortfall on the target which still exists at the end of this month.

The fact is that only the initial sum needs to be raised to save the race, because therafter finance available from within the Jockey Club's other group of racecourses including Cheltenham, Newmarket, Haydock, Nottingham, Wincanton and Market Rasen, will allow them to carry out the improvements to the grandstands which will be immediately necessary. Furthermore Merseyside and Sefton Councils have promised to help utilise the racecourse between meetings.

There are still three ways in which the ordinary racegoer can contribute to the appeal: by sending cheques to the Grand National Campaign, Freepost, Liverpool L69 OAB, by paying cash to any branch of Barclays, or by credit card donations on 01-834 9090 24 hours a day. In the event of the appeal failing, all donations of over £10 will be returned.

BOXING

Davis and La Rocca await big chance

San Remo, (AFP) – The lightweight Howard Davis, of the United States and the unbeaten Italian-based West African welterweight Nino La Rocca earned themselves world title bouts here on Sunday night with impressive victories.

Davis, aged 28, the Montreal Olympic champion, was always in charge against George Feeney, of Britain, who was only a shadow of the boxer who took the world champion Ray Mancini through 10 tough rounds in February.

Despite that points defeat, Feeney had climbed into the ring confident of matching Davis. It was not to be. The fast-moving American, whose only defeat in 23 professional contests was inflicted by the former world champion Jim Watt, of Scotland, in June 1980, constantly outmanoeuvred the British boxer.

The crisp, acurate punching of Davis, left no doubt about the result and Feeney suffered his ninth defeat in 25 contests. Davis is now expected to meet the winner of the forthcoming all-American World Boxing Association (WBA) championship bout between Ray Mancini and Ken Bogner.

The promising La Rocca (formerly Tidjani Sidibe) dispelled fears that his excellent record of 46 successive victories would start to decline once he met top overseas opposition. Against a strong punching opponent Joe Young from Ohio, La Rocca, who began cautiously, came into his own after the early rounds and achieved a spectacular finish.

For the eighth round, La Rocca clearly leading on points, came off his stool determined to finish the contest. He released a barrage of blows which forced the American to give ground and then delivered two mighty right-handed punches which penetrated the American's guard.

For a moment it looked as though Young must go down but he hung on desperately.

EUROPEAN SOCCER

Five-star show by Juventus

There was no change at the top of the main European leagues last weekend as Nantes, Roma, Hamburg and Real Madrid edged closer to victory in their respective championships.

In France Nantes stayed seven points clear of Bordeaux after beating Sochaux 4-0. In West Germany Hamburg maintained their one-point lead over Werder Bremen after coming away from lowly Eintacht Brunswick with a 4-2 win.

Juventus, showing no ill effects after their midweek European Cup victory over Wizdew Lodz, produced the day's biggest score, crushing Ascoli, who are in the relegation zone, 5-0.

... Real Valladolid 3, Salamanca 0; Sevilla 2, Racing 0; Real Zaragoza 0, Sporting 1; Atletico Madrid 3, Malaga 0; Espanol 1, Real Sociedad 0.

WEST GERMANY: Arminia Bielefeld 2, Cologne 0; Bayern Munich 3, Borussia Mönchengladbach 1; Eintracht Brunswick 2, Hamburg 4, Eintracht Frankfurt 3, Hertha Berlin 1, Fortuna Düsseldorf 3, Schalke 04 1; VFL Bochum 2, VFB Stuttgart 2; Bayer Leverkusen 0, Kaiserslautern 0; Werder Bremen 3, Nuremberg 2.

YUGOSLAVIA: Olimpija Ljubljana 0, Zeljeznicar Sarajevo 0; Hajduk Split 3, Vojvodina Novi Sad 0; Buducnost Titograd 1, Radnicki Nis 1; Partizan Belgrade 2, Galenika Zemun 0; Sarajevo 1, Sloboda Tuzla 1; Osijek 2, Rijeka 0; Velez Mostar 2, Vardar Skopje 2; Red Star Belgrade 4, OFK Beograd 1; Dinamo Zagreb 4, Dinamo Vinkovci 2.

EQUESTRIANISM

Skelton takes over the lead

Goteborg (AP) – Nick Skelton, of Britain, riding Everest If Ever, won the European final of the World Cup showjumping tournament here on Sunday. He finished the third jumpoff in 28.66 seconds to win from his fellow countrymen, David Broome and Stephen Hadley. Broome's time was 29.49 and Hadley's 40.02. All has faultless rides.

John Whitaker completed a British sweep by finishing fourth in 34.69 after three faults. Whitaker thus dropped his overall lead in the European standings to Skelton. The Austrian veteran, Hugo Simon, was sixth.

Newmarket

Tote Double: 3.05, 4.10. Treble 2.35, 3.40, 4.0

Draw no advantage

[*Television (ITV): 2.35, 3.05 and 3.40 races*]

2.00 STETCHWORTH STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £2,527: 6f) (9 runners)

101	0-	BOLD SECRET (I Stewart-Brown) G Pritchard-Gordon 9-0	T Ives	6
102	0-	CHUMMY'S BOY (C Gaventa) N Callaghan 9-0	J Mercer	9
103	3-	CONRAD HILTON (Essa Alkhalifa) H Cecil 9-0	L Piggott	4
104		FITZWILLIAM (Mrs A Bodie) G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey	3
105	20-	KALYOUB (H H Aga Khan) R Houghton 9-0	J Reid	2
107		SIEBOLDII (Kathleen Lady Brooke) R Armstrong 9-0	P Tulk	7
108		SINGLE HAND (Mrs M Haggas) J Hindley 9-0	B Taylor	8
109	03-	THE HOUSE BUILDER (Baldale Bloodstock) M Jarvis 9-0	S Cauthen	5
111	0-	GENTLE RHYTHM (Sipra) F Durr 8-11	B Clements	1

11-8 Conrad Hilton, 5-2 Fitzwilliam, 4 Kalyoub, 7 Bold Secret, 10 The House Builder, 14 others.

2.35 LADBROKE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,947: 7f) (11)

201	130223-	SHARP SEA (Mrs S Du Buisson) B Hobbs 9-7	P Robinson	9
202	11010-0	BACK'HUS BOY (D) (Mrs D Abbott) G Harwood 9-7	G Starkey	1
204	132140-	RIVERSIDE ARTIST (D) (S Mason) N Vigors 9-2	P Cook	2
206	1200-	SPARKS (D) (A Foustok) W O'Gorman 8-13	T Ives	6
207	0301-	MATOU (C) (Mrs T Pick) G Pritchard-Gordon 8-13	J Mercer	5
208	01-	SALVINIA (D) (Marquesa de Moratalla) B Hobbs 8-10	G Baxter	4
209	00230-1	ONE O'CLOCK JUMP (R Lalemant) F Durr 8-6 (5 ex)	P Eddery	8
210	0103-	IKE'S MISTRESS (J Johnson) J Hindley 8-5	M Hills 5	11

...

629 040-0 STONEY (Mrs D Gray) J Winter 8-11 ... W R Swinburn 13

632 0- WILLOWBED (Sir R Cohen) J Dunlop 8-11 ... P Robinson 6

9-4 Secret Assignment, 3 Shore Line, 4 Floating Petal, 6 Furry Friend, 8 Cristalga, 12 Willowbed, 16 others.

Newmarket selections

By Michael Phillips

2.0 Conrad Hilton. 2.35 One O'Clock Jump. 3.5 Lyphard's Special. 3.40 Groat. 4.10 Quaffing. 4.40 Secret Assignment.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Conrad Hilton. 2.35 Matou. 3.5 Tolomeo. 3.40 Groat. 4.10 Quaffing. 4.40 Secret Assignment.

Hamilton Park

Draw advantage: Middle to high numbers best.

2.15 AUCHINRATH HANDICAP (Apprentices: £852: 1m 3f) (9 runners)

2	004-2	TARGET PATH (CD) C Nelson 5-9-8	S Rutherford	1
3	00-03	HAVENWOOD (CD) K Stone 4-9-8	G Byers 3	4
4	040-0	POINT NORTH (C) W H Williams 5-9-8	J Currie 3	5
5	002-3	BOSSANOVA BOY P Makin 4-8-4	S Keightley	9
6	00-43	PORTER E Carter 4-9-3	J Carr	2
7	0300-	OO-LA-LA C Thornton 4-9-1	J Dixon	3
8	00-22	THE SMALL MIRACLE (B) (C) N Bycroft 5-[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	00-00	MOUNT MAGIC (D) R Allan 7-8-8	M[illegible]	[illegible]
12	0330-	COPT AGAIN T Fairhurst 5-8-3	[illegible]	[illegible]

11-4 Bossanova Boy, 3 The Small Miracle, 4 Target Path, 11-2 Havenwood, 7 Porter, 14 Oo-La-La, 16 Point North, 25 others.

2.45 QUARRY HANDICAP (Selling: £643: 1m 40yd) (5)

1 0000- HOUGHTON WEAVER (C) J Berry 4-9-13 ... S Morris 5 3

3 2040- GLENSIDE LADY (B) K Ivory 4-9-6 ... E Hide 4

...

9-4 Richards Bay, 3 Lucky Boardman's, 100-30 Master Leonard, 4 Downtown Chicago, 8 Little Miss Horner.

4.45 HOLYTOWN STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £599: 1m 1f 10yd) (8)

1	000-3	ALBERTAT Denys Smith 9-0	M Fry 5	4
3	040-0	FLASHY VYNZ W H Williams 9-0	C Dwyer	1
4		LEAPAWAY LAD K Ivory 9-0	E Hide	3
5	000-	NORTH KEY M Naughton 9-0	J Bleasdale	7
6	4	YOUNG LUNAR A Young 9-0	M Birch	2
7		GOLDEN FAME J Haldane 8-11	-	8
9	00-0	MISS ZHIVAGO N Callaghan 8-11	W Ryan 7	5
10	320-	PARISSAUL S Norton 8-11	J Lowe	6

15-8 Albertat, 5-2 Parissaul, 7-2 Young Lunar, 7 Miss Zhivago, 12 North Key, 14 Flashy Vynz, 20 others.

Hamilton selections

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Target Path. 2.45 Marjoram. 3.15 Rumz. 3.45 In Ryhthm. 4.15 Richards Bay. 4.45 Albertat.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

3.15 Rumz. 4.45 Miss Zhivago.

Sedgefield

Fontwell results

Kelso

4.45: 1, HILL'S GUARD (7-4 jt fav); 2, Connector (7-4 jt fav); 3, Penny's Dream (8-1). 14 ran. Nr Choosy Miss.

Two meetings lost

Today's meetings at Folkestone and Nottingham have been cancelled because of waterlogging. Yesterday's Nottingham card was also called off. Four Flat meetings have been lost altogether this season.

Today's point-to-point

Heythrop at Heythrop Village, nr Chipping Norton (2.0).

هكذا من الاصل

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This appointment is open to men and women.

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Candidates should apply in writing, enclosing a comprehensive curriculum vitae and quoting reference 2062 to Mrs. Indira Brown,
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The successful applicant will have a good law degree, be 6 months to 1 year qualified, have some advocacy experience and experience in at least one of conveyancing, high court litigation or general commercial work, gained in or after articles. He or she will report to the Group Legal Adviser.

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Please write or telephone for an application form and job description to: Miss P Jung, HQ Personnel Manager, United Biscuits (UK) Limited, Grant House, PO Box 40, Syon Lane, Isleworth, Middlesex TW7 5NN. Telephone No: 01-560 3131, Ext 4025.

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Corporate Lawyer

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WITHERS

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The successful applicant should be able to apply his or her professional skills towards the solution of the problems of our clients, both commercial and private, and also be prepared to contribute to the expansion of the department. We shall offer a competitive salary, with attractive fringe benefits.

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LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of SHIZOKU LIMITED and in the Matter of the Companies Act, 1948.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 11th day of May, 1983, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Stephen Daniel Swaden, FCA, of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 30th day of March 1983.
S. D. SWADEN.
Liquidator.

LIPTON CARBURETTER COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, on Tuesday the 26th day of April, 1983, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 6th day of April, 1983.
L H COLLER.
Director.

J E TWISS DESIGNS LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co. situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, on Thursday the 14th day of April, 1983, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 29th day of March, 1983.
D G LANGFORD,
Director.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of ZENGOLD LIMITED and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 11th day of May, 1983, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Philip Monjack FCA, of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice; or in *default thereof they will be excluded* from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 30th day of March, 1983.
P MONJACK.
Liquidator.

BRANDIS DAVIS AGENCY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of Brandis Davis Agency Limited will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Monday the 18th day of April 1983 at 12.00 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 30th day of March 1983.
K. G. LEWIN, Director

Notice is hereby given that Walid Ahmed Kassem has renounced his citizenship of the State of Libya.

Notice is hereby given that Walid Ahmed Kassem is applying to the Home Secretary for naturalisation as a British citizen and that any person who knows any reason why naturalisation should not be granted should send a written and signed statement of the facts to the *Under Secretary of State, Home Office* (Nationality Division), Lunar House, Wellesley Road, Croydon, CR9 2BY.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of RONALD KEITH LIMITED and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 12th day of May, 1983, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Philip Monjack FCA, of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, the *Liquidator* of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in *default thereof they* will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 31st day of March, 1983.
P MONJACK.
Liquidator.

SHAPERO BELTS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above-named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Wednesday the 20th day of April 1983 at 12 o'clock midday for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.

Dated the 30th day of March 1983.
MRS R. J. MILLER, Director

PRAVOXA LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a Meeting of the creditors of the above-named company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Thursday the 21st day of April 1983 at 12.00 o'clock midday for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295

Dated the 30th day of March 1983.
M. Fireman, Director

(continued on page 26)

PERSONAL COLUMNS

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DEATHS

BIRTHDAYS

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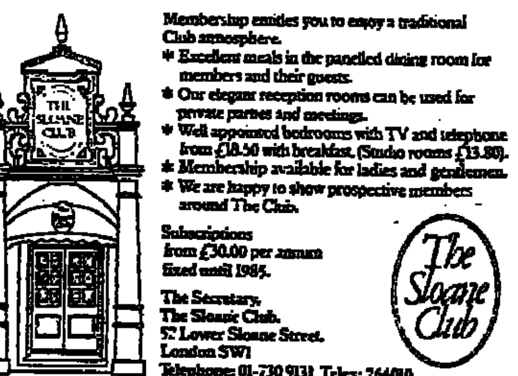
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هكذا من الاصل

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sport. Also available to viewers whose sets do not have the Teletext facility

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, traffic and weather at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15. Closedown at 9.00

12.30 News After Noon 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: News headlines with subtitles preceded by Financial report) 1.00 Pebble Mill At One. Jazz pianist and guitarist, Doctor John, teams up with Chris Barber in a musical celebration marking the 25th anniversary of the Marquee Club of London 1.45 Heads and Tails. A See-Saw programme for the very young

2.00 Discovering English Churches. Donald Sinden visits Cawston Church in Norfolk (r) 2.30 Cartoon: Fieldmouse 2.40 Everybody's Doin' It. Home movies of the 1920s and 30s presented by John Julius Norwich (r) 3.15 Songs of Praise from St Helier Parish Church, Jersey (shown Sunday) 3.53 News headlines (not London)

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC 2) 4.20 Cartoon: Scooby Doo, Where Are You? 4.40 The Record Breakers, presented by Roy Castle and Norris McWhirter 5.05 Newsround. The latest news for young people presented by Paul McDowell 5.10 The Song and the Story. Isla St Clair sings The Square, a series of songs about the English countryside of the 1800s

5.40 News 6.00 South East at Six

6.22 Nationwide

6.45 Triangle. Episode three of the drama about a North Sea ferry company. Matt Taylor finds a stowaway on board the ship, and, touched by the old man's story, he makes plans to help him. Starring Larry Lamb as Matt Taylor and Richard Marner as the stowaway, Stefan Krystalski

7.10 Cliff! The second of four programmes tracing the career of the evergreen Cliff Richard. This evening he talks about his religion and how he reconciles it with the world of pop singing (r)

8.00 Now Get Out of That. Part two of the brawn and brains test between two teams. In this programme a member of both teams is captured; there are friendly guides who cannot speak; and a time bomb is to be made as well as a code to be cracked

8.30 Tears Before Bedtime. Comedy series about a married couple who have run away from home to escape their grown-up children. It is their third night away and they decide to splash out and spend the night in an expensive hotel. Starring Francis Matthews and Geraldine McEwan

9.00 News

9.25 Play for Today: Reluctant Chickens, by David Cregan. A comedy about a couple who want their adult, successful, offspring to fly the nest. Starring Gwen Watford and Patrick Troughton

10.20 Nothing Doing. A documentary that follows six unemployed school leavers from Bolton, a town where the number of people on the dole is just above the national average

11.18 News headlines

11.20 Barbara Mandrell and the Mandrell Sisters. Country music with guests.

12.00 Weather

TV-am

6.00 Daybreak with Lucy Mathen followed at 6.30 by Good Morning Britain presented by Anna Ford and Nick Owen. News at 6.00, 6.20, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; City news at 6.15; morning papers review at 6.33 and 8.33; pop video at 6.50; television reviewed and previewed at 7.50; Harlem Globetrotter Joe Cunningham interviewed at 8.20; agony column at 8.50; Closedown at 9.15.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 Sesame Street. Learning made fun with the Muppets; 10.30 Science International. News of the latest scientific research, narrated by Michael Bentine; 10.35 Database. How intelligent is a computer? Could it ever take the place of a doctor? (r). 11.00 Johnny's Animal Opera. Johnny Morris with the musical story, Lollopalong the Racehorse 11.30 Film Fun presented By Derek Griffiths. Cartoons featuring Daffy Duck and Porky Pig (r).

12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Adventures of the Cockle twins for the very young (r). 12.10 Once Upon a Time. Mark Wynter tells the story of The Princess and the Pea (r). 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News 1.20 Thames news 1.30 Crown Court. A nightclub fire kills 17 people. The club's owner and manager are charged with manslaughter. 2.00 A Plus presented by Trevor Hyett.

2.30 Racing from Newmarket. Brough Scott introduces live coverage of the Ladbroke Handicap (2.35); the Craven Stakes (3.05); and the Swaffham Handicap (3.40) The race commentators are Graham Goode and John Penny.

4.00 Cockleshell Bay. A repeat of the programme shown at noon; 4.15 Dangermouse. Episode two of 150 Million Years Lost and the secret agent and his assistant, Penfold, have found a strange egg; 4.20 Razzamatazz. Games, comedy, competitions and pop music; this week supplied by The Belle Stars and The Chris Rea Band; 4.45 CB TV – Channel 14. News, views and ideas for young people; 5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Jack Sugden makes a determined effort to catch the rustlers.

5.45 News 6.00 Thames News.

6.20 Crossroads: Lucy Hamilton arrives at the motel and causes a stir while Kevin Banks receives good news from the hospital.

6.45 Reporting London presented by Michael Barratt.

7.20 Film: Deliver Us From Evil (1974) starring George Kennedy, Bradford Dillman and Jan-Michael Vincent. A number of men on a camping trip notice a parachutist land nearby. They later learn that a hijacker has escaped with a ransom of $½ million. They decide to hunt down the parachutist. Directed by Boris Sagal.

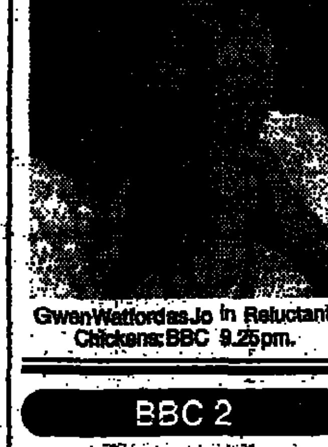
8.30 Good Night And God Bless. A new, six-part, situation comedy written by and starring Donald Churchill. He plays a successful comedy quizmaster whose outward persona is totally different to his private life.

9.00 Quincy: The Depth of Beauty. Another case for the investigative pathologist.

10.00 News.

10.30 Academy Awards, from the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, Los Angeles. The hosts for this year's presentations are Walter Matthau, Richard Pryor, Dudley Moore and Liza Minelli.

12.15 Close with Brian Blessed.



Gwen Watford as Jo in Reluctant Chickens: BBC 9.25pm.

● Gwen Watford and Patrick Troughton star in David Cregan's very witty comedy **RELUCTANT CHICKENS** (BBC1 9.25pm), a story not unlike the comedy series Tears Before Bedtime, shown an hour earlier, inasmuch that Malcolm and Jo want to be unshackled from the encumbrances of their four adult offspring who, although successful, appear not to want to marry or leave home, whereas in the earlier comedy Geoffrey and Anne have abandoned the house to escape their immovable siblings. Malcolm is a general practitioner nearing retirement. He dreams of spending his leisure time campaigning for an improved Health Service while Jo would like to see the back of her children in order to write a literary masterpiece. None of the four show any inclination to move out, each being under the misapprehension that their parents need them, a situation that Jo, particularly, finds frustrating. She takes the bull by the horns and puts the house on the market. But how should she break the sad news to the children?

CHOICE

● That annual orgy of tears and humility – the **ACADEMY AWARDS** (ITV 10.30pm) comes round again tonight for the 55th time with Britain's hopes of bringing home at least one of the coveted gold statuettes resting on Sir Richard Attenborough's Gandhi which has won nominations in a record 11 categories. Curiosity and excerpts from the winning films make this a programme not to be missed by cinema buffs even though the results will have already been announced

● Valerie Windsor, winner of the 1980 Pye Award for the best original play – Variation on the Snow Queen – has written **FIXED IMAGES** (Radio 4 3.02pm) starring Kate Lee and Anna Lindup, a story of two schoolfriends who meet at a party after a gap of 20 years. Rachel is now an acclaimed artist, with a self-confidence that comes with success, Helen is married with three children and the author of a detective novel that she wrote only after being goaded into it by her husband. They arrange to visit their old school, which is up for sale, and wallow in nostalgia as they look at old photographs. Memories come flooding back but they soon realize that their great friendship was not as they had remembered

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modern Art: The Naming of Styles. 6.30 Oceanography: Water Masses. 6.55 Biology: Intermediary Metabolism. 7.20 Energy: A Question of Balance. 7.45 The Rate Support Grant. 8.10 Closedown.

11.00 Play School. For the under fives. 11.25 Closedown.

5.10 Bronze Casting.

5.40 The Old Grey Whistle Test. Rock-Pop in Concert, part one; Highlights of concerts featuring Tom Petty and A Flock of Seagulls.

6.20 The Waltons. John-Boy goes to New York to further his writing career but receives disappointing news when he arrives.

7.05 News summary with subtitles.

7.10 Film: Conquest of Space (1955) starring Walter Brooke and Eric Fleming. Another in the science fiction season, this being set in 1980 when a planned manned trip to the moon is suddenly changed to make Mars the destination. This project is put in danger by the fallibility of the crew. Directed by Byron Haskin.

8.30 Top Gear goes to Britain's oldest permanent road race track, Donington Park, Derbyshire; this year celebrating its Golden Jubilee. William Woollard experiences what sports car racing was like in the 1930s, with assistance from former racing driver John Bolster, and also visits the Donington collection of single-seater racing cars.

9.00 Discovering Birds. Tony Soper, in the second of his series of eight films on the pleasures of bird watching examines the way birds drink and bathe and how they cope with frozen water in winter. There is also an item on feather maintenance showing the sunning and dust bathing techniques.

9.25 Just Another Day: Sotheby's. John Pitman visits the world famous auction house where, at any one time, there is always at least £30 million worth of antiques stored in the cellars. Pitman talks to the experts and to the hopefuls who arrive with their carefully-wrapped bits of, sometimes, junk to have their illusions and hopes of a fortune shattered. But nobody is turned away – there is always the odd chance that something really worth a lot of money will turn up.

9.55 Dear Ladies. It's election time at Stockton Trassel and Dr Evadne Hinge is standing for election as councillor – with the help of Dame Hilda Bracket. Starring George Logan and Patrick Fyffe.

10.25 The Innes Book of Records. Another selection of clever songs and funny sketches from Neil Innes.

10.50 Newsnight.

11.40 Open University: Counting Atoms. 12.05 Keynes and the War Economy. Ends at 12.35.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 A Full Life. The first of six programmes in which Jill Cochrane talks to people who are having a long and interesting life. Today she meets Lord Cudlipp in the garden of his Chichester home where he reminisces, with typically controversial asides, on his long career in Fleet Street.

5.30 Countdown. Another edition of the words and numbers game, presented by Richard Whiteley, assisted by Kenneth Williams.

6.00 A Partly Satirical Broadcast. A new series designed for the first-time voter who may be wondering whether or not the process is worthwhile. In this first programme a member of Greenpeace, a Conservative MP, an unemployed woman and a young socialist discuss Democracy.

6.30 The Dick Van Dyke Show*. Another slice of comedy from the lives of television writer, Rob Petrie and his wife, Laura. Also starring Mary Tyler Moore.

7.00 Channel Four News. Headlines at 7.30 followed by Arts Focus presented by Stephen Phillips which will include a report from the Oscar awards ceremony in Los Angeles. Business news at 7.40.

7.50 Comment. On the soap-box this evening is Colin McCabe, Professor of English at the University of Strathclyde.

8.00 Brookside. Barry Grant has a noisy argument with Paul Collins; Alan Partridge, the newcomer to the Close, uses his powers of persuasion on his girl friend; and Karen Grant decides that it is time for a showdown.

8.30 S.W.A.L.K. A new six-part drama serial written by Paula Milne, Amanda is a 13-year old who lives in a dream world created by teenage girl magazines but in this first episode she is partly brought down to earth by her sister. Starring Nicola and Gerry Cowper as the sisters, Amanda and Katherine and Prunella Scales as Patti; one of the magazines' agony aunt.

9.00 Film: The Long Summer of George Adams (1981) starring James Garner. A made-for-television (by the team that produces the Rockford Files) movie about a railway worker in Oklahoma during the early 1950s who faces a mid-life crisis brought about by the introduction of diesel locomotives at the expense of steam about which he knows everything. Directed by Stuart Margolin.

10.50 Black on Black presented by Beverly Anderson. A special edition featuring a live debate from Liverpool on the motion "Are the governments's measures reducing unemployment or are they just a public relations exercise?"

11.45 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.55 Weather 7.00, 8.00 Today's News 7.20 Your Letters 7.25, 8.25 Sport 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines 7.45 Thought for the Day 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament 8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Morning Story: "A Stranger" by Henry Livings.
10.45 Daily Service†.
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Thirty-Minute Theatre: "The Pre-Raphaelite" by Monica Mearst.
11.33 Wildlife.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1983: Nationwide general knowledge contest†.
12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre: "Fixed images" The story of two schoolgirl friends who meet after a lapse of 20 years. Written by Pye Radio Award winner, Valerie Windsor and starring Kate Lee and Anna Lindup†.
4.00 News.
4.02 Just After Four.
4.10 Mastermind of Gardening 1983: Four contestants compete in the semi-final for the 1983 title.
4.40 Story Time: "Goodbye to All That" by Robert Graves.
5.00 P.M.: News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 In The Air: The people and stories behind the news.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Groundswell (new series): 12 programmes about our environment.
7.50 Feedback. Producers and management are faced with your criticism of BBC Radio and television.
8.05 File On 4 (new series).
8.35 First Lady of Corsica: Dorothy Carrington is a general's daughter who has lived in Corsica for 35 years. For all this time she has lived in the same fifth floor flat in the old quarter of Ajaccio while becoming the island's most respected historian. Julian Hale visited Dorothy Carrington at her flat and spoke to her about her life and her work.
9.05 In Touch: Magazine for the visually handicapped.
9.30 Kaleidoscope: Arts magazine.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Just A Minute†.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "Bellman and True" by Desmond Lowden (7).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today In Parliament.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.

ENGLAND VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00 pm Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study On 4: Get by in Greek. 11.30-12.10 am Open University: 11.30 The Metaphysical. 11.50 Open Forum.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Dvorak, Chopin, Stravinsky; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Bach, Rodrigo, Lehar; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composers. The Spanish Golden Age, includes Luis Milan, Mudarra, Narvaez, Juan Vazquez, Francisco Guerrero, Morales; records.†
10.00 Hungarian Orchestral Music. Kodaly, Lajtha, Bartok; records.†
10.55 Field and Clementi, Piano recital.†
11.35 Schutz Choral Music.†
12.15 Midday Concert. BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Part 1: Glinka, John McLeod.
1.00 News.
1.05 Midday Concert Part 2: Tchaikovsky.†
1.45 David Wynne Piano Sonata No. 1.†
2.00 Semanario Musical: Music Weekly visits Madrid and Barcelona.†
2.50 Brahms Chamber Music.†
3.55 Haitink Conducts The London Philharmonic Orchestra. Mozart, Liszt, Shostakovich; records.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly For Pleasure.†
6.30 Don Carlos. Opera by Verdi (sung in French) direct from The Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, Acts 1 & 2. The orchestra is conducted by Bernard Haitink. This is the original 1867 version including music cut before the first performance in Paris. Peyo Garazzi plays Don Carlos, the Spanish Infanta whose life is destroyed by his love for his step-mother, Elisabeth (Stefka Evstatieva). Other leading roles are taken by Jean Rigby (Thibault), Thomas Allen (Rodrigues), John Dobson (Comte de Lerme), John Tomlinson (Monk), Livia Budai (Princess Eboli), Robert Lloyd (King Phillip II) and Joseph Rouleau (Grand Inquisitor).†
8.05 Shakespeare Directing. A talk by Charles Marowitz.
8.25 Don Carlos. Act 3.†
9.05 Present Laughter. Poetry readings.
9.25 Don Carlos. Acts 4 & 5.†
11.15 News.
VHF only – Open University: 6.35-6.55am The Hindu Temple.

Radio 2

5.00am The Early Show. 7.30 Ray Moore.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Music While You Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford.† 2.30 Ed Stewart †including 3.02 Sports Desk 3.05 Racing from Newmarket. 4.00 David Hamilton †including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn †including 7.30 Hubert Gregg says I Call it Style: 8.30 Folk on 2.† 9.30 Wit's End †9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Law Game. 10.30 Geoffrey Cannon presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00am The Radio Orchestra †The Big Band The Strings. 2.00-5.00 Patrick Lunt presents You and the Night and the Music.

Radio 1

6.00 am Adrian John with The Early Show. 7.00 Steve Wright. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Gary Davies. 4.30 Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Frontline. 8.00 Richard Skiner. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Midnight Close. VHF radios 1 and 2. 5.00am with Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00am. with Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 Jazz for the Asking. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Rameau and Couperin. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Love and Mr Lewisham. 8.30 Strictly Instrumental. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Rivers of the World. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland This Week. 11.50 Sports International. 12pm Radio Newsreel. 12.15 The Quartet. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show 2.30 Smash of the Day: All Gas and Gaiters. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Origins. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Rivers of the World. 8.45 The Instrument of Jazz. 9.15 Letters from London. 9.25 Paperbacks Choice. 9.30 Women in Love. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classic Albums. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The Golden Age of Operetta. 2.30 Women in Love. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

WALES 12.57 pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales headlines. 6.00-6.22 Wales Today. 11.10-12.00 Omnibus. 12.00 midnight News and weather. SCOTLAND 12.55 pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.22 Reporting Scotland. 11.10-12.00 Omnibus. 12.00 midnight News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 12.57 pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.22 Scene Around Six. 11.50 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00 pm-6.22 Regional news magazines. 11.55 Close.

S4C

Starts: 2.10pm Ffalabalam. 2.20 For Me and My Gal. 4.00 Gemini Man. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Bilidowcar. 5.30 Battlestar Galactica. 6.30 Countdown. 6.55 Gair Yn Ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Coleg. 8.00 Elinor. 8.40 Cwm Afon Lwyd. 9.00 Top C's and Tiaras. 9.55 Summer's Awakening. 10.40 Malu Mulher. Brazilian drama series. 11.30 Close Harmony. 12.00 Gair Yn Ei Bryd. 12.05am Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 10.30 am Larry the Lamb. 10.40-11.30 It's a Musical World. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 12.15 am News. 12.18 Closedown.

HTV

As HTV West except: 11.05 am-11.30 Adventures of Black Beauty. 6.00 pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

ANGLIA

As London except: 10.30 am Wattoo Wattoo. 10.40-11.30 Cities: Leningrad. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Angles: Breckland. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 12.15 am Tuesday Topic, Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: Starts 12.00-12.10 pm Cockleshell Bay. 12.30-1.00 Survival. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Nine to Five. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 12.15 am Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25 am News. 9.30 Young Ramsay. 10.25 European Folk Tales. 10.40-11.30 Animated Classics. 1.20 pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 12.15 am Games for Life. 12.20 Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: 10.30 am Cartoon. 10.40 Crazy World of Sport., 11.05-11.30 Adventures of Black Beauty. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Batman. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 12.15 am Closedown.

TSW

As London except: 9.30am Young Ramsay 10.25 Prairie Habitat 10.40-11.30 Space 1999 12.30pm-1.00 Survival 1.20-1.30 News 5.15 Gus Honeybun 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West 6.25 Televiews 6.30 9 to 5 7.00 Looks Familiar 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider 12.15am Postscript 12.21 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As London except: 9.30 Sesame Street. 10.30am Target the Impossible. 10.55 It's a Musical World. 11.40-12.00 Game Reserves of South Africa. 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Crossroads. 5.40-5.45 Job Spot. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Halen: Helen McArthur's songs. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 12.15am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 10.30 am Cartoon. 10.40 Matt and Jenny on the Wilderness Trail. 11.05-11.30 World we live in. 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20 pm-1.00 News. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00 Top Club. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 12.15 am News. 12.20 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 10.30am Contact. 10.55 Country Rhapsody. 11.05-11.30 Joe 90. 12.30pm-1.00 Superstar Profile: John Huston. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 12.15am Closedown.

ULSTER

As London except: 10.30 am Wonderful Stories of Professor Kitzel. 10.35 Falcon Island. 11.00 Cartoon. 11.05-11.30 Adventures of Gulliver. 1.20-1.30 pm Lunchtime. 5.15-5.45 Different Strokes. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.20 Advice. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 12.15 am News, Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: Starts 9.35 am Film Fun. 10.00 Dick Tracy Returns. 10.20 Stingray. 10.45 Central Sport. 11.30 Soap-Box Derby. 11.55-12.00 Wattoo, Wattoo. 12.30-1.00 pm Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.0 Knight Rider. 12.15 am Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 10.30 am Boy of Central Africa. 10.45 Stingray. 11.05-11.30 Born To Run. 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00-2.30 Exchange Flags. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.30 Knight Rider. 12.15 am Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 10.30am Cartoon 10.40-11.30 Poseidon Files 1.20pm-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Gambit 6.00 Coast to Coast 6.35 Crossroads 7.00 Emmerdale Farm 7.30-8.30 Streets of San Francisco 12.15am Company, Closedown.

Wartime bomb defused by Army

Central London traffic was almost brought to a standstill yesterday morning by the discovery of a Second World War German bomb capable of lethal damage within a half-mile radius, John Witherow writes.

The 112lb leacy of the Blitz was dragged from the Thames riverbed on Sunday night by a dredger working opposite the Festival Hall. The device, about 30in long and severly corroded, was moved gingerly down stream to the other side of Waterloo Bridge where it was placed on a barge to be defused.

The danger of an explosion as an army bomb disposal team drilled through the outer casing led police to cordon off an area within a half-mile between 7.30am and 11am. Office workers in buildings nearby were evacuated and others told to keep away from windows.

Police closed three bridges, three mainline stations and prevented passengers leaving certain Underground stations. Hundreds of buses were diverted and traffic jams stretched for miles either side of the river. The Automobile Association said there was worse congestion than during the rail strike last year.

About 70,000 passengers who use Charing Cross, Blackfriars and Waterloo East stations were diverted or had to get off at earlier stops. The Greater London Council estimated that about 40,000 vehicles would have used Westminster, Waterloo and Blackfriars bridges during the four hours they were closed.

Major John Quin, training officer of 33 Engineer Regiment, based at Chatham, Kent, was called in at midnight on Sunday to work on the bomb. At dawn, it was decided to drill into the casing and inject fluid to block the parts.

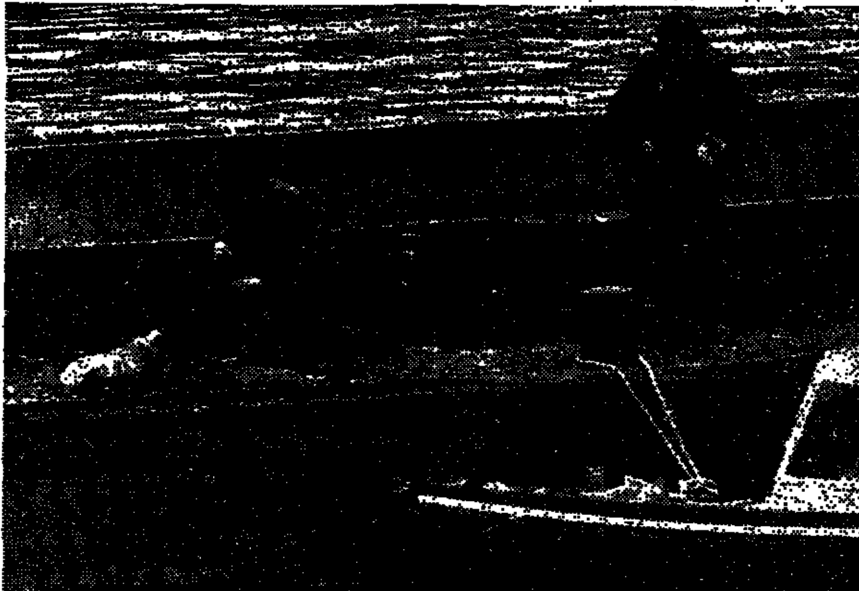
It took Major Quin, aged 42, who recently completed a five-month tour of duty in the Falklands clearing Argentine bombs and mines, and Lance-Corporal Michael Rowlay about 70 minutes to make the bomb safe. "It was in perfect working order inside", Major Quin said "The Germans were very good at clockwork."

The defused bomb was put on board a police launch which took it down river. It was later detonated at the army weapons testing range at Shoeburyness, Essex.

Hush hour on Waterloo Bridge







Major John Quin and Lance-Corporal Michael Rowlay who are seen (right) successfully defusing the bomb on the barge.

● The unexploded bomb which brought much of central London to a halt yesterday is a reminder of the hidden mass of armaments that still remains in Britain 38 years after the end of the Second World War, David Hewson writes.

The Royal Engineers believe it will take a further 40 years to clear all the known bomb danger areas in the country, most of which are the sites of former Army training ranges of the last war.

But German bombs are likely to turn up in the most public of places for even longer. Between September 7 and December 13, 1940, at the height of the blitz, German bombers dropped 13,651 tons of high explosive and 12,586 incendiary canisters on London.

While most of the unexploded devices in the capital have been detected, the Thames is thought to contain a deadly legacy of aerial weapons which failed to detonate, like yesterday's, because they fell into the soft, muddy riverbed.

The bomb yesterday was a common 50-kilogram type which was dropped in clusters on raids over the capital in the early years of the war. It contained a clockwork fuse still capable of detonating the explosive nearly 40 years after the weapon was manufactured.

Its defusing involved close liaison between the disposal team from 33 Engineer Regiment (Explosive Ordnance Disposal) and its headquarters in Chatham, Kent, where records of the fusing systems of thousands of standard international bombs are kept.

When the type of bomb was known the Chatham centre correctly identified its fuse as a hazardous clockwork design.

Chatham dealt with 13 unexploded Second World War bombs in Britain last year and confidently expects to be kept busy by others in years to come. Though the bomb yesterday may have made its presence known in the most public of ways, it is only 14 months since a similar bomb closed the Thames to river traffic between Southwark Bridge and Blackfriars Bridge before being defused.

Former army training ranges in remote country and coastal areas which had previously been declared safe after being swept by engineers have now, under new techniques, disclosed some remaining weapons.

A further problem facing disposal teams is that of soil erosion. Many bombs which failed to explode are now being revealed by the effects of wind and rain. One of the type found yesterday would normally penetrate the soil between 12 and 15ft before detonating, and some of the larger bombs from the Second World War are probably still lying unexploded 60 or 70ft underground.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

Perverse bodies invade the House of Brutes

Back from the Easter recess, members eased themselves in gently. Question time was concerned first with Wales and later with "the arts". Labour members, in particular, tend to make a show of being in favour of both.

The first, Wales, provides them with a large portion of their seats. The second, "the arts", provides them with a large portion of their conviction that they are more sensitive than the Conservatives.

In truth, quite a few gnarled trade union Labour backbenchers hate "the arts" just as much as the average Tory. These brutes do not see why their constituents, particularly in the North, should subsidize, say, the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden, and therefore the pleasures of Sir Claus Moser and Lord Drogheds.

This is an extremely understandable attitude on the part of the brutes, and one to which I, a grateful Metropolitan beneficiary of such subsidies, cannot think of a satisfactory answer, perhaps because there isn't one. So these Labour backbenchers tend to be terrorized into acquiescence, on arts subsidies issues, by the more powerful Sensitive Tendency within the party.

The more brutish Conservatives are almost as easily cowed into submission on the matter. But Mr Harvey Proctor, the Conservative member for Basildon, demanded yesterday that Mr Paul Channon, the Minister for the Arts, look into the administration of the Arts Council, particularly "in regard to the public concern about certan peculiar and perverse grants of money to different bodies . . .".

Until this moment, the different bodies, about which Mr Proctor was most noted for concerning himself, were immigrants. Being an extremely outré right-winger, Mr Proctor has spent much time demonstrating that too many different bodies are being allowed into the country. But now he was branching out into the arts.

What did he have in mind by these "peculiar and perverse grants of money" to these "different bodies?" or did he mean that it was the bodies which were peculiar and perverse? For he would surely be among the first to protest that a lot of people in the arts have peculiar and perverse bodies. It turned out that Mr Proctor had in mind certain "fringe theatre groups".

Mr Proctor asked for "a departmental review inquiry into the workings of the Arts Council". He was enunciating the unexceptionable sentiment that the Arts Council wasted quite a lot of public money on terrible art.

But, because it was Mr Proctor who was saying it, hardly any other members could openly agree with him even though he undoubtedly had support in many countries of the kind that lay beyond his native Philistia or Basildon.

"I have not heard the sort of complaints to which my honourable friend (Mr Proctor) has referred", replied Mr Channon, preposterously. Never heard any complaints about the subsidized theatre? Mr Cannon's social round must be extremely rarified, or perhaps confined to circles which seldom go to the theatre.

Mr Channon explained that it had long been the tradition of governments of both political persuasions to adopt towards the Arts Council "the arm's length principle". This principle turned out to be, not a subsidized method of action painting of the kind fashionable in the 1970s, but the principle that governments did not intervene in the way the Arts Council spent money. This confirmed Basildon's brooding suspicions.

Mr Clement Freud, himself a minor art in his own right, was among those who came to the aid of the minister and of civilization. The Liberal member of the Isle of Ely suggested that there should be investment "in some marketing men for the Arts Council" – perhaps offering by implication his own services, so that the arts could become to the 1980s what dog food was to the 1970s. "The honourable member has made a valuable point," the always-courteous Mr Channon replied.

All this was too much for Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark, the Tory member for Birmingham, Selly Oak. "The reason why the arts need more and more subsidies is that they keep on putting on more plays or music or art exhibitions that the people they are meant for do not want."

But then Mr Philip Whitehead, the Labour spokesman on the arts, intervened. He had a beard. That confirmed the worst suspicions of Mr Proctor and Mr Beaumont-Dark.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother opens the Bomber Command Museum at Hendon, 3.

The Duke of Gloucester, as Grand Prior, The Order of St John, installs the new Prior of Sotland at St Andrews and St George's Church, Edinburgh, 10.58.

The Duchess of Kent opens the Dr Jan de Winter Clinic for Cancer Prevention Advice, Brighton, 11.30; and visits the Copper Cliff Hospice, Brighton, 2.30.

New exhibitions

Lithograph by Alberto Giacometti, Museum and Art Gallery, Lichfield Street, Walsall; Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 4.45; (from today until April 30).

Photographs by Colin Baxter, Rozelle House, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (from today until May 4).

Model Futures: contemporary British architecture, Institute of Contemporary Art, The Mall, SW1; Tues to Sun 12 to 9, closed Mon; (from today until May 22).

Exhibitions in progress

Goya's Tauromaquia, the complete set of 33 etchings, National Gallery of Scotland, The Mound, Princes Street, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until April 27).

Glasgow Made It, bicentenary exhibition by Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until April 24).

Work by Jerry Coleman, Kim Kempshall and Peter Pretsell, Timaeus Gallery, 2A Salisbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham; Mon to Fri 10 to 4, Wed 10 to 7.30, closed Sat and Sun; (until April 22).

Work by Richard Long, Arnolfini Gallery, Narrow Quay, Bristol; Tues to Sat 11 to 8, closed Sun and Mon; (until May 7).

Artists from the Nicholas Treadwell Gallery in London, Museum and Art Gallery, Newport, Gwent; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 4; (until April 23).

Sporting prints lent by the British Sporting Art Trust, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30, closed Fri; (until May 8).

Paintings by Peter Phillips, Southampton Art Gallery, Civic Centre, Southampton; Tues to Sat 11 to 5.45, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon; (until May 8).

The Ritual of Gathering Grain: Photographs by Garry Miller, Usher Gallery, Lindum Road, Lincoln; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5; (until April 24).

Cameras from the late 19th century to 1960, Folk Museum, 99-103 Westgate Street, Gloucester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until May 14).

Early Victorian lithographs by William Richardson, Pendragon Gallery, 10 Church Street, Ilkley, Yorkshire; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Wed and Sun; (until April 30).

Prints by Bob Chaplin and Stephen Bann, Grange Art Gallery and Museum, Rottingdean, Sussex; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Wed; (until April 24).

Paintings and watercolours by James Lobley, Cartwright Hall, Lister Park, Bradford; Tues to Sun 10 to 5, closed Mon; (until April 24).

Music

Concert by the Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, Birmingham Town Hall, 7.30.

Concert by the Dave Brubeck Quartet, St David's Hall, Cardiff, 7.30.

Organ recital by Christopher Enston, Sheffield Cathedral, 8.

Piano recital by Peter Donohoe, Fairfield Halls, Croydon, Surrey, 1.05.

Recital by Chilingirian String Quartet, Temple Newsam House, Temple Newsam Park, *Leeds*, 7.30.

Leith Hill Musical Festival, Dorking Halls, Dorking, Surrey, 7.30.

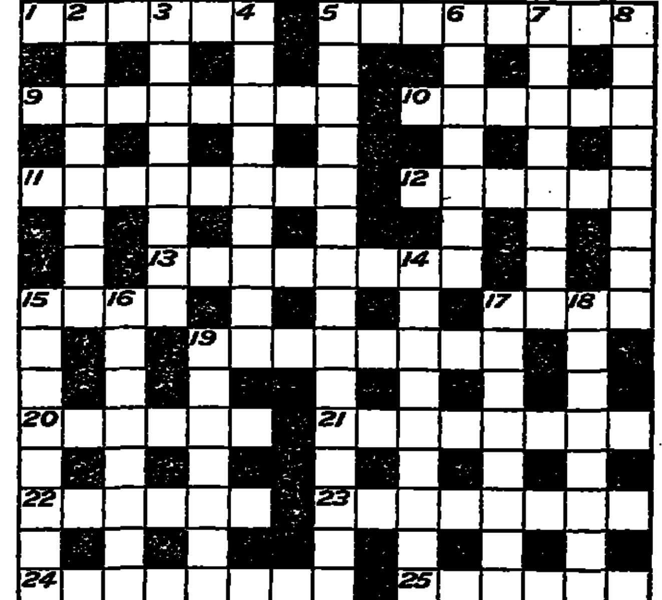
Talks, lectures

Planning Materials, Men and Machines, by I. Bunyan, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

General

British International Antique Dealers Fair, National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, 11 to 9 today, 11 to 6 tomorrow, last day.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 16,101



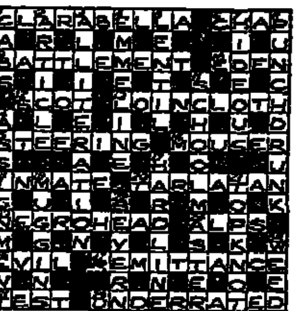
ACROSS

1 He represents this member of a noble group (6).
5 Top gear, to get off US highway (8).
9 You'll find one such letter in post (8).
10 Navy had oaken one from this quarter-deck (6).
11 Like our country, a hive of industry? (8).
12 One of the guard intended for Alice, for example (6).
13 Mount outside first three in National, so stop running (8).
15 Maiden speeches, mediocre in parts (4).
17 Products, say of mine, used by crew (4).
19 Medical records – but not for Dr. Watson (4-4).
20 Martial expedition for this sea-raider (6).
21 Not necessarily kept out of the limelight, however (8).
22 Little Mary's Jabberwocky tree (6).
23 Brewer & Co so poorly equipped? (3-5).
24 The way 9 in form can provide diversion (4,4).
25 In order to get top-class fur (6).

DOWN

2 I see you are heard in record with US philosopher (8).
3 What's more, it's a sincere conversion (8).
4 Mother comprehends older sort of play (9).
5 Carroll's slithy invention might appear in a *19ac*? (11,4).
6 Grant opponents shelter from blows here (3,4).
7 Maiden over? I can change all that (8).
8 Artist not as much upset as prince (8).
14 Not a single female in this outfit (9).
15 Yanks up and down, using this muscle (8).
16 Good shot, Monsieur Noah (8).
17 Seen on stage near Texas (8).
18 Backing for show about Royal Society (8).
19 Master has to study question endlessly (7).

Solution of Puzzle No. 16,100



CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 10

New books – hardback

A selection of interesting books published this week:
Critical Path, by R. Buckminster Fuller (Hutchinson, £12.95).
In Character, by John Mortimer (Allen Lane, £6.95).
In Search of Love and Beauty, by Ruth Prawer Jhabvala (John Murray, £8.50).
John Singer Sargent, by Carter Ratcliffe (Phaidon, £50).
Liberal Party Politics, edited by Vernon Bogdanor (Oxford, £17.50).
Moral Tales, by Giacomo Leopardi (Carcanet, £9.95).
The Best of Roald Dahl, (Michael Joseph, £9.95).
The Eisenhower Diaries, edited by Robert H. Ferrell (Norton, £15.25).
The Last Testament of Oscar Wilde, by Peter Ackroyd (Hamish Hamilton, £7.95)
The Principles of Architecture, by Michael Foster (Phaidon, £15). BA

Sheep worrying

The Central Office of Information reminds dog-owners to keep their pets under control in the countryside, especially now during the lambing season.

If your animal is responsible for sheep worrying, you could be fined, lose your dog, and have to pay the farmer damages. He could even shoot it if there is no other way of stopping it attacking his sheep. You can be fined £200 if your dog is not on a lead or under close control in a field or enclosure where there are sheep.

Anniversaries

Deaths: William Kent, architect and landscape designer, Bridlington, Yorkshire, 1748; Pietro Trapassi (Metastasio), poet, Vienna, 1782; Franklin D. Roosevelt, 32nd president of the USA 1933-45, Warm Springs, Georgia, 1945. The first manned space flight, Yuri Gagarin in Vostock I, 1961.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Miscellaneous Financial Provisions Bill, remaining stages.
Lords (2.30): Water Bill report.

Law courts

Easter sittings at the Royal Courts of Justice begin today.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.81	1.73
Austria Sch	27.10	25.30
Belgium Fr	76.75	72.75
Canada $	1.93	1.85
Denmark Kr	13.52	12.82
Finland Mkk	8.65	8.15
France Fr	11.35	10.80
Germany DM	3.81	3.61
Greece Dr	133.00	122.00
Hongkong $	10.49	9.94
Ireland Pt	1.19	1.14
Italy Lira	2230.00	2130.00
Japan Yen	377.00	357.00
Netherlands Gld	4.28	4.07
Norway Kr	11.30	10.70
Portugal Esc	156.00	142.00
South Africa Rd	1.84	1.67
Spain Pta	208.00	197.00
Sweden Kr	11.77	11.17
Switzerland Fr	3.24	3.06
USA $	1.56	1.50
Yugoslavia Dnr	127.00	115.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 327.3.
London: The *FT* Index closed up 8.9 at 683.9.

Roads

London and South-east: A501: City Road: Partially closed N of Old Street roundabout, City of London. Chelsea Bridge: Only one lane open each way. M11: Single lane open northbound from junction 5 (Loughton) to junction 7 (Harlow).

Wales and West: A40: Temporary lights at Cheltenham Road roundabout, Gloucester: diversion signed. A499: Temporary signals at Abersoch, N Wales. M5: Roadworks on Exeter viaduct, Devon.

Midlands and East Anglia: A10: Temporary signals at Southery, Norfolk. A1: Lane closures on Stangate Hill, near Alconbury, Cambridgeshire. M1: Only hard shoulder and nearside lane open southbound from junction 14 (Milton Keynes) to junction 13 (Woburn).

North: A590: Lane closures and temporary signals between Greenodd and Ulverston, Cumbria. M6: Lane closures between junctions 25 (A49, Wigan) and 27 (A5209, Wigan/Standish), Greater Manchester; roadworks until November. A6: Temporary lights on Preston Road, Whittle-le-Woods, Lancashire.

Scotland: A77: Lane closures between Loganswell and Ayr boundary, Strathclyde. M9: Lane closures between junctions 6 (Falkirk) and 7 (M876, Kincardine Bridge). A90: Forth road bridge closed southbound; all traffic shares northbound side.

Information supplied by the AA.

The papers

The Daily Mirror, commenting on the case of a Tory parliamentary candidate rejected "because his wife is a member of the League Against Cruel Sports", says: "He was upset that anything as trivial as his wife's social preferences should determine the choice of a candidate – that shows he doesn't even understand the party he wants to represent."

The Sun appreciates the dilemma facing Mrs Thatcher over when to call the next election, but urges her to opt for June. The paper recognizes, however, that there are two arguments for delay that carry force with her: "She is not the type to cut and run . . . and much remains to be done."

Booklet for disabled

The National Trust publishes an annual booklet, *Facilities for the disabled and visually handicapped*, which gives details of these facilities at its properties.

Copies of this booklet are available free from: The National Trust, 42 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AS (enclose s.a.e., at least 8½ x 4½in).

Weather

A ridge of high pressure will move from W across all areas.

6 am to midnight

London, central S, central N England, Midlands: Any remaining showers dying out soon, sunny intervals; wind NW, moderate or fresh, decreasing light; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

SE, E England, East Anglia: Rather cloudy, some bright intervals, showers, frequent and possibly heavy over windward coasts; wind NW, fresh, occasionally strong; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

Channel Islands, SW, NW England, Wales: Dry, sunny periods; wind NW, moderate or fresh, becoming W, light; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, SW, NW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Dry, sunny periods; wind NW, becoming variable, light; max temp 6 to 8C (43 to 46F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee: Sunny intervals, a few showers, chiefly over windward coasts and hills, dying out; wind NW, moderate, becoming light; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Any showers soon dying out; sunny periods; wind variable, light; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Showers or longer outbreaks of rain, becoming wintry in the N; near normal temperatures, becoming rather cold.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind N strong, locally gale; sea rough or very rough. English Channel (E): Wind NW, strong, decreasing fresh; sea rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind NW fresh to strong, backing W, moderate; sea rough, becoming moderate.

Sun rises: 6.13 am — Sun sets: 7.51 pm
Moon rises: 6.27 am — Moon sets: 6.49 pm
New Moon: tomorrow.

Lighting-up time

London 8.21 pm to 5.41 am
Bristol 8.31 pm to 5.51 am
Edinburgh 8.42 pm to 5.44 am
Manchester 8.33 pm to 5.45 am
Penzance 8.41 pm to 6.05 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	8	46	Guernsey	c	6	43
Birmingham	d	6	43	Inverness	c	7	45
Blackpool	r	9	48	Jersey	r	5	41
Bristol	r	8	46	London	r	6	43
Cardiff	c	8	46	Manchester	c	8	46
Edinburgh	c	6	43	Newcastle	r	5	41
Glasgow	c	7	45	Ronaldsway	f	9	48

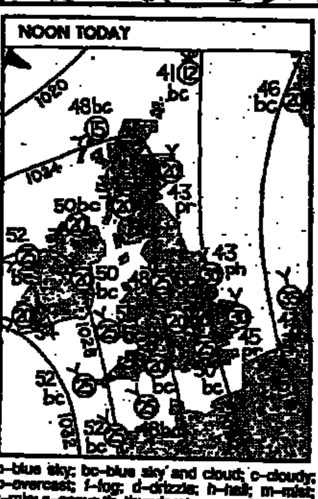
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 8C (46F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 7C (45F). Humidity: 7 pm, 84 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 7 pm, 0.1in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,010.7 millibars rising.
1,000 millibars=29.53 in.

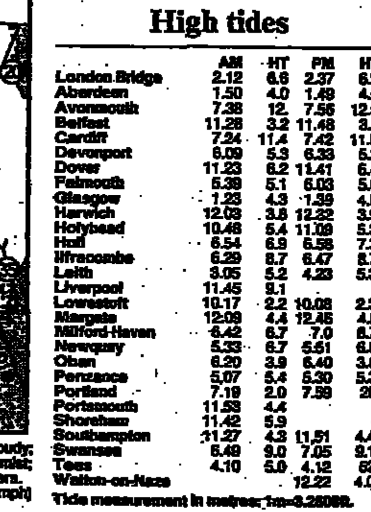
Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Prestwick, Long Kesk, Glasgow, 10C (50F); lowest day max: Aviemore, 5C (41F); highest rainfall: Bridlington, 0.52in; highest sunshine: Tiree, 10.2hr.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

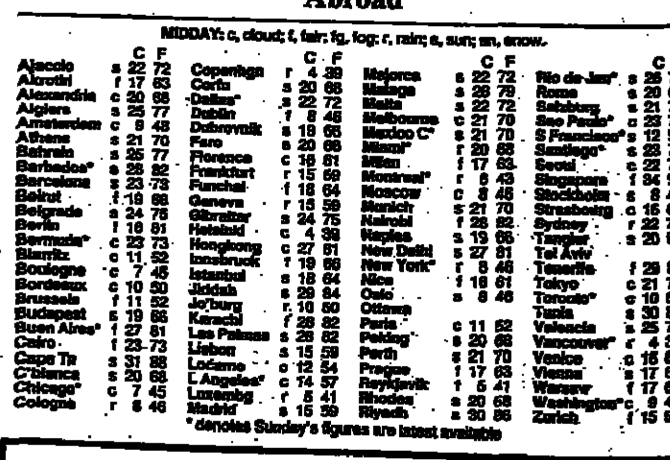


High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	2.12	6.6	2.37	6.9
Aberdeen	1.50	4.0	1.49	4.0
Avonmouth	7.38	12.	7.56	12.5
Belfast	11.28	3.2	11.48	3.1
Cardiff	7.24	11.4	7.42	11.5
Devonport	6.09	5.3	6.33	5.2
Dover	11.23	6.2	11.41	6.4
Falmouth	5.39	5.1	6.03	5.0
Glasgow	1.23	4.3	1.39	4.5
Harwich	12.03	3.8	12.22	3.9
Holyhead	10.48	5.4	11.09	5.3
Hull	6.54	6.9	6.58	7.3
Ilfracombe	6.29	8.7	6.47	8.7
Leith	3.05	5.2	4.23	5.3
Liverpool	11.45	9.1		
Lowestoft	10.17	2.2	10.08	2.3
Margate	12.09	4.4	12.45	4.5
Milford Haven	6.42	6.7	7.0	6.7
Newquay	5.33	6.7	5.51	6.8
Oban	6.20	3.9	6.40	3.8
Penzance	5.07	5.4	5.30	5.3
Portland	7.19	2.0	7.39	2.0
Portsmouth	11.53	4.4		
Shoreham	11.42	5.9		
Southampton	11.27	4.3	11.51	4.4
Swansea	6.49	9.0	7.05	9.1
Tees	4.10	5.0	4.12	5.2
Walton-on-Naze			12.22	4.0

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	22	72	Copenhgn	r	4	39	Majorca	s	22	72	Rio de Jan*	s	26	79
Akrotiri	f	17	63	Corfu	s	20	68	Malaga	s	26	79	Rome	s	20	68
Alexandria	c	20	68	Dallas*	s	22	72	Malta	s	22	72	Salzburg	s	21	70
Algiers	s	25	77	Dublin	f	8	46	Melbourne	c	21	70	Sao Paulo*	c	23	73
Amsterdam	c	9	48	Dubrovnik	s	19	66	Mexico C*	s	21	70	S Francisco*	s	12	54
Athens	s	21	70	Faro	s	20	68	Miami*	r	20	68	Santiago*	s	23	73
Bahrain	s	25	77	Florence	c	16	61	Milan	f	17	63	Seoul	c	22	72
Barbados*	s	28	82	Frankfurt	r	15	59	Montreal*	r	6	43	Singapore	f	34	93
Barcelona	s	23	73	Funchal	f	18	64	Moscow	c	8	46	Stockholm	s	8	46
Beirut	f	19	66	Geneva	r	15	59	Munich	s	21	70	Strasbourg	c	16	61
Belgrade	s	24	75	Gibraltar	s	24	75	Nairobi	f	28	82	Sydney	r	22	72
Berlin	f	16	61	Helsinki	c	4	39	Naples	s	19	66	Tangier	s	20	68
Bermuda*	c	23	73	Hongkong	c	27	81	New Delhi	s	27	81	Tel Aviv			
Biarritz	c	11	52	Innsbruck	f	19	66	New York*	r	8	46	Tenerife	f	29	84
Boulogne	c	7	45	Istanbul	s	18	64	Nice	f	16	61	Tokyo	c	21	70
Bordeaux	c	10	50	Jiddah	s	29	84	Oslo	s	8	46	Toronto*	c	10	50
Brussels	f	11	52	Jo'burg	r	10	50	Ottawa				Tunis	s	30	86
Budapest	s	19	66	Karachi	f	28	82	Paris	c	11	52	Valencia	s	25	77
Buen Aires*	f	27	81	Las Palmas	s	28	82	Peking	s	20	68	Vancouver*	r	4	39
Cairo	f	23	73	Lisbon	s	15	59	Perth	s	21	70	Venice	c	16	61
Cape Tn	s	31	88	Locarno	c	12	54	Prague	f	17	63	Vienna	s	17	63
C'blanca	s	20	68	L Angeles*	c	14	57	Reykjavik	f	5	41	Warsaw	f	17	63
Chicago*	c	7	45	Luxembg	r	5	41	Rhodes	s	20	68	Washington*	c	9	48
Cologne	r	8	46	Madrid	s	15	59	Riyadh	s	30	86	Zurich	f	15	59

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available